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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with bright to, 14-21 (57-70). Tuesday, sunny. LONDON: Monday, ms. 12-20 (54-68). Tuesday, similar.. CHANNEL-NDS: Monday, sunny. Terns. 13-26 (54-79). Rest of nday, sunny. Terns. 17-25 (63-77).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Israel	I.£22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Riels
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Riels
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	0.2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Dm 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Rhodesia Talks to Open Uncompromising Mood

y R.W. Apple Jr.

ON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — Af-egates to this week's con-l conference on Zim-hodesia, widely regarded st chance to achieve a olution to the 14-year-old outhern Africa, issued un-ising statements as they London this weekend.

nference opens tomorrow ter House, where the in-ce of many of Britain's lonies was negotiated. It s a major effort by the tive government of Prime Margaret Thatcher to end rilla war in Zimbabwe and establish a majority-rnment in Salisbury ac-o the rest of Africa.

ith, the white Rhodesian the former colony in its declaration of independ-65, was the last of the key e participants to arrive.

He was given immunity from prosecution for the illegal breakaway to enable him to make his first visit to Britain since Rhodesia decided to go it alone.

"I had a very pleasant entry into Britain," said Mr. Smith, who seemed determined to maintain a low profile from the start. "I looked down from the plane and saw a nice green patch and realized it was Twickenham rugby ground. It brought back some pleasant memories. I have seen some very nice matches there."

Demonstration

Mr. Smith, a minister without portfolio in the racially mixed government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, but still the principal spokesman for Rhodesian whites, was greeted at his hotel with a demonstration by about 100 anti-apartheid activists. Asked how he thought the conference would go, he replied, "I will tell you that in about a week's time."

Robert Mugabe, one of the two leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrillas, set the tone for the African participants in the conference when he arrived on Friday. He described Bishop Muzorewa as "irrelevant" and said he was here to confer with the British.

Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's colleague, was even more unyielding.

"The people of Zimbabwe will neither allow nor forgive any one person or group to steal their victory from them," he said on arrival at Heathrow Airport yesterday. "There is no government in Salisbury — there's a bunch of bandits. Unfortunately, the bishop is sheltering bandits who are putting forward the face of a black bishop and pretending it is a black government."

Reply in Kind

Bishop Muzorewa, who landed at Heathrow at almost the same moment as his old adversary, Mr. Nkomo, replied in kind. He said his people "are determined to reject any wanton robbery of their powers by some wanton dictator in the making," and members of his entourage hinted broadly that he would not agree to fresh elections.

Ignoring the possibility that the arrival statements might represent extreme positions intended only as staring points for the bargaining that lies ahead, British Sunday newspapers painted a gloomy picture of the prospects for success at the conference.

In an analysis by Colin Legum, the Observer described the chances of any real achievement as "extremely slender." And the News of the World, which has Britain's largest Sunday circulation, said that "the scene was set for an early walkout" by the Patriotic Front.

However, officials in the Foreign Office who have been preparing for the conference were cautiously optimistic. Although they recog-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International

Ian Smith of Rhodesia, center, walks past a trash can as he arrives at Heathrow Airport on Sunday for the conference.

United Press International

eberg with companion Ahmed Hasmi recently in Paris.

ent Suicide

. Actress Jean Seberg nd Dead in Paris Car

Sept. 9 (IHT) — Ameri-s Jean Seberg, 40, was d in her car here last e days after she disap-m her Paris apartment. 1 today that she almost died of an overdose of es.

iscovered her car in a t about 200 yards from ent she shared with Al-or Ahmed Hasmi in a e Paris quarter.

glove compartment, they handbag containing her apers. Near the body, wrapped in a blanket on eat, were several empty e wrappers and a half tle of mineral water. Po-there were no signs of side the car. An autopsy d for tomorrow.

said today that Miss a suicide note in which ined of depression. The essed to her teen-aged ndre Diego, who lives parents near Chicago, n't live any longer with " It asked him to forgive added, "You must be

aid her body had not ed by passersby because len under the blanket. A added that there is little he street.

arlier Attempt

officials first thought ght have been moved to the day after her disap-ns announced, they said obile was covered with ves, indicating it proba-n there a long time.

she wanted to kill Mr. Hasmi said. "For she didn't want to see She even talked of stop-." He said that Miss ed to kill herself last throwing herself in front subway train. "She was pretended afterward that s ill," he said.

mi said that they had movies on the night of d she had seemed fine. hen he awoke the next he was gone. "She took r her papers, a blanket, urates and a bottle of said.

rothy Seberg, the daugh-pharmacist and a ner, was born in Mar-shalltown, Iowa, on Nov. 13, 1938. Her professional career began in 1956 when she answered an advertisement by Otto Preminger who was looking for a young woman to play the role of Joan of Arc. She was chosen from more than 18,000 applicants for "Saint Joan" in a national talent search.

At the time she was a student at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Council Leaders Prevail

U.K. Labor Talks End on Moderate Note

By William Tuohy

LONDON, Sept. 9 — The annual meeting of British labor unions, many of whose members entered the conference in a pugnacious mood toward the Conservative government, ended on a note of moderation.

Throughout the five-day meeting of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) at Blackpool, the fairly conservative hand of the ruling General Council apparently prevailed, with anti-government declarations kept in a surprisingly low key and with some of the more radical proposals held in check.

But ministers in the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are under no illusions that the coming winter will prove to be mild, particularly when the unions launch their annual round of demands for pay increases.

Nevertheless, the Cabinet could be encouraged by the fact that the TUC at large voted against a proposal for the members to resist the government's anti-union policy by "all the means within their power," including "mass demonstrations in various parts of the country." The measure, strongly supported by leftist delegates, was opposed by members of the General Council and was defeated.

About 12,000 delegates representing 112 unions with a claim to membership of 12 million workers attended the conference, which ended Friday.

The Conservative government has vowed to introduce union reform bills in the next session of Parliament. Among the proposed measures are a ban on secondary picketing and legislation to ensure democratic voting within the unions and to make the unions more subject to legal action.

In addition to those proposals, the unions are unhappy with Mrs. Thatcher's announced intention to denationalize some of Britain's biggest industries. And the unions fear that the government's tight budget and monetary policies will increase unemployment — certainly in the long run, at least.

But the trade unions, and particularly the moderate secretary-general, Len Murray, went into the conference realizing that the unions were at a low level of popularity among British voters — and even among some leaders of the Labor Party.

Thus, while militant union members at last week's conference were ready to take on the Conservative government with fiery challenges, the major leaders of the union movement opted for a more restrained public approach.

They were still smarting from the remarks of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, that they must "face reality" and leave the economic "dream world in which people can be paid more without producing more."

However, Tom Jackson, the conference chairman, argued that the government could not expect the unions to restrict pay demands while the government itself was no longer pursuing a price-control policy and was adopting policies that would foster unemployment.

© Los Angeles Times

In Final Declaration at Havana

Nonaligned Nations Assail Mideast Pact

By Susan Linnee

HAVANA, Sept. 9 (AP) — The summit conference of nonaligned nations ended today with a resolution "energetically condemning" the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the Camp David talks that led to it.

The peace treaty condemnation, part of an overall final declaration, capped six hours of debate on one of the most divisive issues at the conference. The declaration is to serve as a guideline for the movement over the next three years until the next summit, scheduled for 1982 in Baghdad.

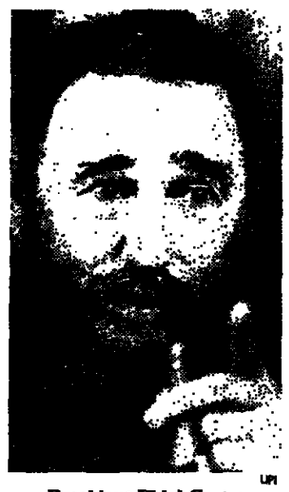
For six days, one more than was scheduled, delegates struggled to determine whether the movement should continue to be nonaligned or take the anti-imperialist tack proposed by Cuban President Fidel Castro.

In a closing speech, President Castro, the conference host, said his stewardship of the movement in the next three years is "not to benefit Cuba." This evidently was a response to critics in the 95-member group who feared that he would try to push the nonaligned movement closer to the Soviet bloc.

After a nightlong, 13-hour closed-session, the summit delegates approved the overall declaration, which contained a wide-ranging attack on U.S. foreign policy but also preserved the movement's independent character.

African Opposition

The hard-line Arab bloc, which earlier had proposed the suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement, settled for the resolution condemning the peace treaty after it ran into solid opposition from the numerically powerful African bloc. But the delegates agreed to assign a committee to review Egypt's peace initiatives and decide whether President Anwar Sadat's government should be suspended.



UPI

President Fidel Castro

According to conference sources, there was acrimonious debate between the Arabs and a group of 15 largely pro-Western African states led by Liberia and Senegal. The Africans argued that a member nation should not be suspended for waging peace. Underlying the dispute was a growing resentment from the poorer oil-consuming nations in Africa over higher prices imposed by the Arab-led oil producers' cartel.

The sources said a pledge from an oil-rich state of an undisclosed sum of money to offset oil price increases made a compromise possible with the African states.

The Arabs said Egypt must be punished to dissuade other countries from supporting what they regard as a peace treaty that sells out the overall Arab cause to gain back territory lost to Israel in war.

The delegates ignored fervent appeals from Butros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who said his government's initiative did not amount to a separate peace with Israel but a first step toward an overall Mideast settlement.

Mr. Ghali appeared to have won the fight Friday when the movement's political committee was hopelessly divided on the Egyptian question. The issue then was referred to the presidential commission, which is weighted heavily against the Egyptian cause. The condemnation was approved there and the recommendation was passed on to the full meeting.

The conference, split on the question of which competing faction in Cambodia should occupy that country's seat in the movement, decided to appoint another committee to study the issue. The seat was left vacant at the conference.

Lisandro Otero, spokesman for the Cuban Foreign Ministry, said neither the deposed Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot nor the Vietnamese-backed successor government of Heng Samrin would represent Cambodia in the nonaligned movement until the issue is resolved.

When the summit was over, Mr. Castro embraced Yugoslav President Tito, the driving force behind efforts to keep the nonaligned movement on a middle course between the superpowers.

Marshal Tito, 87, led a bloc of relatively moderate members in the confrontation with Cuba and other pro-Soviet states. The final declaration reaffirmed the movement's independence in an apparent victory for the Tito camp.

The leaders gave a standing ovation and special tribute to Marshal Tito. He was described as "the embodiment of nonaligned principles" in an homage delivered by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Opposes Linking Issue to Pact, He Tells Senators

Carter: Soviet Troops in Cuba Unrelated to SALT

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — President Carter says that the strategic arms limitation treaty should be approved by the Senate "on its own merits" without relation to Soviet activity in Cuba or other parts of the world.

In an interview with visiting editors that was released by the White House yesterday, Mr. Carter, for the first time since the controversy arose, took issue with those senators who have advocated linking the passage of the treaty to the removal of the recently discovered Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

Mr. Carter said that he believed that it would be easier to secure Senate approval of the strategic arms accord than it was of the Panama Canal treaties last year. "But I don't underestimate the difficulty," he said. "I live with it every day."

Friday, in a brief public statement, Mr. Carter said that the United States would use "firm diplomacy" in raising the issue of the brigade's presence with the Soviet Union, but urged the public to avoid panic and exaggeration. He did not discuss the pending strategic arms accord in that statement, but he did do so in the interview with out-of-town editors that was conducted at the White House earlier in the afternoon.

Interrelationships

Asked by an editor how Americans could be expected to avoid linking the strategic arms accord to Soviet actions in Cuba, the Middle East and Africa, Mr. Carter replied:

"I'm convinced that SALT-2 ought to be passed on its own merits. I'm convinced that SALT-2 contributes to the security of our country, and I'm convinced that SALT-2 enhances the prospect for world peace. I'm convinced that the rejection of SALT-2 would cause each one of the inevitable competitive interrelationships between ourselves and the Soviets in the future to be magnified in their importance and become a much more critical problem than would that same incident with SALT-2."

He said that there would always be "peaceful competition" with the Russians, and to link the treaty "with some action or inaction of the Soviets, or for them to link it with some action or inaction of ours, I think, would not be in the best interest of the American people."

Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in their public statements, have avoided calling for the withdrawal of the 2,000- to 3,000-man Soviet brigade, and have declined to state what action the Soviet Union should take to resolve the crisis.

Some officials have suggested that when Mr. Vance meets with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in coming days firm Soviet assurances about the brigade's mission may be sought. The administration would like to be sure that the brigade has no offensive mission outside of Cuba.

Brzezinski Is Cautious

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, told the editors in an interview also released yesterday that "with firmness, resolve but also restraint, we can work this problem out."

When asked to compare the current situation with the Cuban "missile crisis" of 1962, when Soviet missiles were removed from Cuba, Mr. Brzezinski said, "We are dealing today with a different situation, and I think we should be very careful."

He said that analogies should be avoided "that enflame the situation or that create the impression you are dealing with a strategic confrontation of the 1962 type."

"We are not," he said. "It's a different problem, and I'm confident that if there is mutual restraint and mutual recognition that each side has to be sensitive to the concerns of the other, that we will work this out."

As to the question of linkage with the strategic arms accord, he said that it would be "fundamentally prejudicial to our interests to link SALT-2 to Soviet behavior elsewhere."

"It really is, I think, self-defeating and if I may even go even further than that, escapist," he said.

The administration has said that it had no firm information on why the Soviet brigade was in Cuba and that was one of the questions Mr. Vance intended to ask Mr. Dobrynin.

CIA Files Show Scope of Domestic Spying

Operation Chaos Had Same Status As Foreign Intelligence Program

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP) — The Central Intelligence Agency considered its spying on U.S. political and civil rights leaders such as Sen. Robert Kennedy and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as having the same high priority as its intelligence-gathering on the Soviet Union and China, according to CIA files.

The previously undisclosed CIA files, obtained by The Washington Post last week, were declassified about two years ago by the CIA and turned over to plaintiffs in a civil lawsuit challenging the legality of Operation Chaos, the CIA's domestic spying program in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The documents obtained by The Post are among approximately 200 pages of such material scheduled for public release this week.

The documents, being released by the Center for National Security Studies, a private group exploring alleged intelligence service abuses, include some that might not have been disclosed to two government entities that probed the Chaos program after it was made public in late 1975, according to lawyers familiar with those investigations.

Sheds New Light

Persons who have had access to all the documents turned over to the plaintiffs said that while much of the material is not new in terms of basic information, it places many elements of the program in a new light and details for the first time the extent of opposition within the CIA itself to the domestic spying activity and the priority given the mission.

For example, the CIA's Inspector General reported in a memorandum that Chaos cable traffic to one CIA post "was destroyed immediately after reading so as to avoid any possibility of its somehow falling into the hands of a black officer" who might object to the program.

Various CIA officials questioned the legality of the program at the time, and voiced their concerns at the highest levels of the agency.

However, according to another memo, then CIA Director Richard Helms decreed that it should not be stopped "simply because some members of the organization do not like this activity."

Started in 1967

Operation Chaos was begun in 1967 when President Johnson asked the CIA to determine whether anti-war activity was being financially or otherwise supported by foreign countries. It was disclosed in The New York Times in late 1975, and was probed at length by a presidential commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and a Senate select committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The program apparently intensified in May, 1969, when Mr. Helms instructed that "operational priority of MHCHAOS [the CIA code name] activities in the field is in the highest category, ranking with Soviet and Chicom [Chinese Communist] data," according to a CIA memo.

The CIA has contended that the Chaos program was always a minor part of its activities, with later CIA Director William Colby once describing it to President Ford as a "low-cost collection program."

Within a year after the high-priority instructions from Mr. Helms, the head of a CIA field office informed superiors that "I do not think it is the sort of thing that we should be involved in," according to a CIA memo.

Function of FBI

He said that even if it were considered "passive" intelligence collecting, "there is a natural tendency when an interesting report is received to request additional details, then the action begins."

He said the domestic collection of data on U.S. citizens is "clearly the function" of the FBI and not the CIA, and "I think we would find it difficult to justify what we're doing."

The CIA Inspector General's report two years later re-emphasized what it called "numerous signs of uneasiness over the agency's role" because Chaos "appeared to constitute a monitoring of the political views and activities of Americans not known to be or suspected of being involved in espionage."

"Some rather strong language was used in describing what was understood to be the thrust of MHCHAOS, and several officers said they wanted no part of it," the Inspector General said. He said many officers felt the agency would "find itself confronting a major crisis" if the program became known publicly.

Helms' Reaction

Mr. Helms' reaction, according to another CIA memo, was to suggest that the person heading the program "become identified with the subject of terrorism" rather than domestic spying activities, while continuing the same operation.

There have been reports that the CIA kept files on 10,000 Americans and some data on 300,000 others. The recently disclosed materials appear to confirm for the first time the names of some of those watched.

Among those listed in a computer printout were former House of Representatives member Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., as well as Mr. Kennedy and Mr. King. The CIA also maintained what it called "sensitive files" on individuals.

An attempt by the plaintiffs to make these documents public in January, 1977, was blocked by a federal judge when she was informed that they planned a news conference concerning the material.

The plaintiffs, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, had U.S. District Judge June Green reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which said her order preventing disclosure of the materials presented serious First Amendment problems.

Exiles Flock Back to Brazil Under Measure of Amnesty

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 9 (NYT) — Brazilians who have been living abroad during the 15 years of military rule here were flocking home last week to delirious airport reunions in the wake of a government amnesty.

Beneficiaries of the most dramatic step yet taken by Brazilian leaders' political "opening," the hundreds of arrivals are the first of an estimated 5,000 exiles expected to return.

The most notable among them, former Gov. Leonel Brizola, ended his 15-year exile Friday with a visit to the cemetery where his mentor, the populist dictator Getulio Vargas, and his brother-in-law, Joao Goulart, the president deposed by the 1964 military coup, are buried.

The amnesty law that President Joao Figueiredo signed Aug. 28 applies to all but an estimated 200 Brazilians accused of political acts involving violence. The administration has hinted that some of them will be individually pardoned after case-by-case studies.

Among those returning last week were teachers, businessmen, politicians, journalists and students who lost their civil rights under military procedures then in effect.

Popular Figure

Mr. Brizola, who in the early 1960s expropriated companies in his state of Rio Grande do Sul and called for national revolution, remains the most popular politician in the country after Gen. Figueiredo, according to a recent government poll.

His thinning hair streaked with gray and his language mellowed by the years spent in Uruguay, Portugal and the United States, Mr. Brizola said he planned to reorganize the Brazilian Labor Party, once headed by Mr. Vargas and later by Mr. Goulart and banned since 1965. Mr. Brizola has said his political views today most closely resemble those of European social democrats and North American liberals.

"I return with no feelings of revenge," he said on crossing into Brazil from Paraguay, where he had flown Thursday from New York. "We are living in a new epoch, and we will turn to full participation in the national life in a constructive manner. Because of this, I don't think we will encounter any opposition from the military."

The Labor Party will be allowed to come back into existence under a reform that the Figueiredo administration has promised to send to Congress later this month. The reform will involve a recasting of the law that permits the existence of only two parties, the pro-government National Renewal Alliance and the official opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement. The country is expected to emerge with four major parties.

The "opening" process here has already seen the end of political imprisonment and torture, the lifting of press censorship, the relaxation of laws banning strikes and the withdrawal of an 11-year-old executive edict that gave military presidents absolute power over Congress and the courts.

At the same time, Brazil is far from the "democracy with no adjectives" that Gen. Figueiredo says he would like it to be. The president, governors and mayors of capital cities are still appointed, the courts must still answer to the military and collective bargaining is not free of government interference, although the administration has tolerated a number of strikes.

Denies Unit Was There During His Presidency

Ford Urges Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Cuba

By Jon Bixby

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Former President Gerald Ford yesterday called for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet combat troops from Cuba and assailed President Carter for implying that the troops may have been there while Mr. Ford was president.

"We simply cannot tolerate this chain of events," Mr. Ford said of the recent discovery of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba, along with 40 tanks and artillery pieces. Mr. Ford said the discovery of troops followed Mr. Carter's acquiescence in the shipment of Soviet MiG-23 fighter-bombers to Cuba.

Mr. Ford said that during his presidency he was given no evidence of such troops in Cuba and declared, "I do not believe our intelligence was so bad as to completely miss such a major development."

'I Resent . . . '

He accused Mr. Carter of trying to shift the blame for not having discovered the Soviet military buildup in Cuba until only recently. "I resent the political innuendo, particularly when the White House has asked repeatedly for my help on foreign policy matters when they were in trouble during the past two and a half years," Mr. Ford said at the National Home Furnishings Association convention here.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Ford said, "I am not a candidate for public office and do not plan to be one."

Mr. Carter said Wednesday that U.S. intelligence only recently confirmed that the military force was in Cuba but that "elements of the unit appear to have been there since at least 1976."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said at a news conference that "this force has been in Cuba since at least the mid-1970s" with elements on the island "since the early 1970s — and possibly before that."

"I strongly doubt the accuracy of this allegation," Mr. Ford said.

Last week former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who served under Mr. Ford and President Richard Nixon, also disputed the Carter administration claims. "Had we known, we would have taken an extremely dim view of the situation, since we consistently opposed Soviet activities in Cuba," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Ford said that during his presidency, from August, 1974, to January, 1977, the United States conducted regular surveillance flights over Cuba, but that Mr. Carter apparently stopped those flights. "If this is true, this would explain the administration's confusion as to what has happened in the past two and a half years," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford appeared particularly incensed at what he called the Carter administration's attempts to "shift the responsibility to the previous administration" because of help he said he has given Mr. Carter on foreign policy issues.

Last December, Mr. Carter praised Mr. Ford for helping him get the Senate to ratify the Panama Canal treaties. "I think you all know how helpful it is for me to have President Ford come back and talk with me and counsel with me," Mr. Carter said at the time. "He's been very supportive and has given me outstanding advice."

Mr. Ford said the failure of the administration to detect the Soviet unit raised questions about the performance of U.S. intelligence.

Baker Sees 'Challenge'

MIDDLEBURG, Va., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said yesterday that the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba could only turn into another Cuban missile crisis if President Mr. Carter failed to act.

Speaking at the estate of Sen. John Warner, R-Va., Sen. Baker said the Soviet decision to put a combat brigade in Cuba was meant as a test for Mr. Carter. "This is Mr. Carter's challenge. It really is not the same as nuclear-tipped missiles in Cuba [as during the 1962 missile crisis], but it's the same maneuver," he said.

"He has his opportunity to meet his challenge as John Kennedy and Gerry Ford met theirs. The only thing he can't do is fail to take action. He has to take a firm, effective response to this latest Russian challenge," Sen. Baker said.

State Replies to Yemen Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The State Department said yesterday it has no information to support a West German news report that the Soviet Union is building up and arming a 40,000-man multinational paratroop force in South Yemen.

Department spokesman David Nall said the United States is aware of the presence in South Yemen of only about 800 to 1,000 Soviet, Cuban and East German military advisers, and that they have been there for years.

The newspaper Die Welt Friday said a force made up of Palestinians, South Yemenites and Ethiopians — advised by Cubans and Russians — is being trained by East Germans for possible action in the Gulf. The newspaper described it as an airborne force reportedly armed with the modern Soviet weapons shipped to the area by the Soviet Union.

Associated Press

PROTEST — Anti-nuclear demonstrators start a march Saturday from the Barseback clear power station, north of Malmo, Sweden, to Lund, 40 kilometers (about 25 miles) a Taking part were about 10,000 protesters from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and West many. The issue of nuclear power will be tested in a Swedish referendum next

Sen. Byrd Says Troops in Cuba Would Kill SALT Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Senate majority leader, said yesterday that the strategic arms limitation treaty would be defeated if it came up for a vote during the current furor over Soviet troops in Cuba.

But Sen. Byrd said the treaty is not scheduled for a Senate ratification vote until late November, by which time "the dust should have settled" and the treaty can be considered on its own merits.

"There is no question that if the treaty were voted on in today's environment, it would have a really rough time in the Senate. It would not get the two-thirds [vote for ratification]," Sen. Byrd said. He said he has not decided how he will vote, but was favorably impressed by proponents' arguments during the first round of hearings before Senate committees.

He cautioned against hasty judgments on the Cuban situation and said U.S. leaders should await the Russians' explanation of why the combat brigade is in Cuba.

Senior Commentator Calls Khomeini Rule a Disaster

Kremlin Signals Displeasure With Iran

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (WP) — In a sudden, sharp departure from official Kremlin support of the Iranian revolution, a senior Soviet political analyst has labeled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule a disaster for Iran that has brought economic chaos, political persecution and fanatical repression of national minorities.

The indictment by Alexander Bovin, widely regarded as the Soviet Union's most sophisticated and best-informed political commentator, is a clear signal of deep Kremlin worries over the continuing turmoil of its oil-rich neighbor and anger at Ayatollah Khomeini's repeated calls for cleansing Iran of pro-Communists.

The commentary in an article in Nedelya (Week), comes as the United States, through shipments of heating and fuel oil and the readying of new arms supplies to Tehran, appears from here to be subtly reasserting its influence at the expense of Moscow.

Mr. Bovin made no reference to the United States in his article, concentrating instead on a broad attack on the ayatollah and the bloody Islamic fundamentalism being directed from Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeini lives. "The coalition of political movements which insured this victory of the revolution has already collapsed," Mr. Bovin wrote. "The interim government, without authority or will for power, is practically paralyzed . . . "

He questioned whether the ayatollah's religious fanaticism can bring order to the country and obliquely criticized him for apparently spurning Soviet offers of aid and attempts to open direct lines to the revolutionaries running Iran.

The commentator asserted that "one can obviously doubt that the theocratic conception of the state will help Iran become a modern and flourishing country. It is obvious to me that fanning of religious fanatics, the anti-Communist hysteria and attempts to show in a false light the policies and intentions of a friendly country will not bring fruit to the Iranian people."

Communists have been blamed by the Khomeini government for fomenting revolt in Kurdistan in northwest Iran. The Soviets have denied aiding Kurdish rebels who seek autonomy. Mr. Bovin left little doubt where the Kremlin's sympathies lie, however.

"Today, the war in Kurdistan continues," wrote Mr. Bovin. "The activities of other ethnic groups are suppressed. Those who demand equal rights and autonomy are being denounced as traitors. They are being executed and the religion of Shiite [a Moslem sect headed in Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini] is being forced on them."

Furthermore, he wrote, "Economic chaos continues . . . All the publishing houses in which there is a difference with the reigning religious doctrine are prohibited. Under the guise of 'hunting for Communists,' people who support progressive social change are being repressed. . . . "

Soviet commentary on the Iranian revolution has become more critical in recent months as the Khomeini regime continued to label Communists enemies of the new Islamic state. The Bovin article, however, brings the tone of Soviet displeasure to a new level.

That it appeared in Nedelya is considered significant here as a sign of the authority of his stated views. The article seems to point the way for further troubles between the Kremlin and Ayatollah Khomeini.

Soviet Spy Ships off Coast

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Two Soviet spy ships are idling about 35 miles off the southern California coast, and the Navy says that is about as close to shore as the ships can come without venturing from international waters. Navy spokesmen confirmed Friday that the Russian intelligence-gathering ships are being monitored.

A Navy spokesman said the Gidrograf had been in waters off San Diego for more than a month and was recently joined by the Gavril Sarychev. He added this is the closest Soviet spy ships have come to the West Coast in recent memory.

Networks of antennae on the decks of both ships have been observed and an unidentifiable blue and white flag was flying over the 350-foot Sarychev. Both vessels are listed as intelligence-gathering vessels in "Jane's Fighting Ships."

Five Other Nations Cited

Argentina Put on UN Rights Blackli

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (IHT) — Estrella Iglesias, a 30-year-old laboratory technician, was kidnapped from her home in Buenos Aires in August of last year by 12 men in civilian clothes. Last May, she walked out of the central court in Buenos Aires to join her family after nine terrifying months as a "disappeared person." She had been tortured repeatedly during her captivity.

Estrella Iglesias has been here for the last three weeks for a United Nations human-rights subcommission meeting at which the Argentine government was held responsible in most of the estimated 8,000 to 15,000 disappearances like hers since the military coup in 1976.

After the three weeks of debate that ended Friday, the 26-member subcommission listed Argentina and six other countries as guilty of "patterns of gross violations" of human rights.

Drawing up a list of human-rights violators, which it does each year in a private session, is the subcommission's main task. The latest list will be sent to the UN Human Rights Commission, which will meet here next March to decide whether to call for permanent investigations, as the commission has done in the cases of Israeli-occupied territories, Chile and South Africa.

This year, in addition to Argentina, the subcommission's list includes Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Tunisia, the Central African Empire — for Emperor Bokassa I's alleged involvement in a massacre of schoolchildren — and Indonesia.

Complicity Alleged

The list was based on more than 15,000 individual cases brought to the UN in the past year. It reflects what a subcommission member called "large-scale violations as well as complicity by the governments involved."

Tunisia has been accused of detaining and torturing trade-union leaders. Despite a promise that the union leaders will be released, Tunisia's presence on the list is intended, a subcommission member said, "to keep up the pressure."

Similarly, Indonesia has pledged to release all political prisoners — said by Amnesty International to number more than 50,000 — by the end of the year. The pledge is seen as unlikely to be fulfilled, even though 2,000 have been released so far.

The presence of Argentina on the blacklist, as it is called by UN officials, has been welcomed by observers here. "There is no doubt that the government has been behind many of the disappearances," said David Weissbrodt of the International League for Human Rights, a New York group that recently sent a mission to Argentina. "Testimonies speak of people being tortured by military personnel, and the kidnappers appear to travel freely through roadblocks in Buenos Aires."

"The problem of disappeared persons is one of the most sinister violations of all," added Ben Whitaker, a British member of the subcommission who heads the London-based Minority Rights Group. "The victim has no rights — he or she is a lost person."

Study Group Formed

The subcommission put Argentina and its three neighbors on the list in an effort to prevent apparent collusion between their governments in kidnapping and detention. It also established a permanent study group on the problem of disappearances that will allow it to investigate other areas — notably Cyprus — where similar problems are said to exist.

For Argentines like Estrella Iglesias, who has been in exile in Paris, the focus turns to Argentina itself. A six-man mission from the Organization of American States arrived there last week to begin a two-week investigation into disappearances.

Some fear a whitewash; the International Commission of Jurists, based in Geneva, has alleged that the Argentine Army recently raided the offices of four human-rights bodies, confiscating files and lists of detainees.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a de tence for prisoners that the ment wants to get rid Weissbrodt said. "It also de atives the chance for plea prisoners they know are stil

The subcommission votes to put Argentina on the lis lators. It was a major ass the panel's independence a years in which Argentina caped condemnation, lar cause of support from th European subcommission bers. This was presumed t to concern that the precede be set for investigating diss East Europe.

This year attention has n East Europe with a decisic view the practice of ps detention. Amnesty Inter has charged that more th persons in the Soviet Un been kept in mental home in some cases drugged — ing to emigrate or to pract religion. The statement als 30 similar cases in Romani

Among the countries n by the subcommission for human-rights violation Ethiopia, because of a lack a member called "well-do ed, nonpolitical evidence despite concern over the re cutions in Kurdistan; and V which was omitted on the that the plight of Vietnam gees is being handled by ot bodies.

Jean Seberg Found Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

the University of Iowa. "I packed my bags and left after being there just six days," she said. Her rudimentary theatrical training consisted of appearances in five summer stock productions.

The film failed and much of the blame was pinned on Miss Seberg, who was called "callow and unconvincing" and an "Iowa amateur." The following year, she starred in another Preminger film, "Bonjour Tristesse" — an adaptation of the best-selling novel by Francoise Sagan. Again, the film did not bring the success that Mr. Preminger had sought, despite wide publicity, and Miss Seberg's notices were not much better than in "Saint Joan."

However, although criticized as incapable of registering emotion, Miss Seberg was not about to give p. "The hardest time to quit," she said, "is when everybody says you should. I can't afford to fall back. I must fall forward. I'd have to learn a different craft and I don't known anything else to do."

She took acting and miming lessons and, in August, 1958, Mr. Preminger assigned her contract to Columbia Pictures. She played soon after in "The Mouse That Roared," 1959.

Godard Film

In September, 1958, she married Francois Moreuil, a Paris lawyer with connections in the French film industry. He introduced her to Jean-Luc Godard who cast her in his first feature film, "A Bout de Souffle" ("Breathless"). The film, which was a success, was based on a subject suggested by Francois Truffaut and was in the vanguard of the "new wave" films of young French film directors of the late 1950s.

The film brought success to Miss Seberg and her partner, the then-unknown Jean-Paul Belmondo.

Her other films included "Playtime," 1962; "In The French Style," 1963; "Lilith," 1964; "Moment to Moment," 1965; Estouffade a la Caraibe, 1966; "The Road to Corinth," 1968; "Pendulum," 1969; "Paint Your Wagon," 1969; "Airport," 1969.

In 1960 she divorced Mr. Moreuil. In 1963, she married French writer Romain Gary. Her third husband was American director Dennis Berry.

Although she continued to make films, she said the roles she was offered were becoming more and more stupid and she increasingly turned to writing.

FBI Plot Charged

In the late 1960s, she became involved in the cause of blacks in the United States.

In an interview with the International Herald Tribune (Feb. 8, 1979) she claimed she was the victim of an FBI plot to discredit her because of her association with the Black Panther Party. She said she had received a document showing the FBI planted a news story that she was pregnant with the child of a Black Panther member.

Miss Seberg claimed she read the article in 1970 when she was seven months pregnant and said the shock was such that she gave birth prematurely to a girl who died two days later. She sued an American news magazine in French courts for libel and won $5,000 in damages.

Sources close to the actress claimed the loss of her child was the beginning of serious emotional problems and she underwent treatment in psychiatric institutions on a number of occasions.

The experiences of her later years were evoked in some of her books, particularly "Blue Jean," an essay on schizophrenia, and her latest work, "How to Escape Oneself," in which she gives advice to people wanting to kill themselves.

Giscard, Gierek Set Initiative on Europe Security

RAMBOUILLET, France, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — France and Poland will make proposals aimed at insuring the success of next year's meeting of the 35-nation European Security Conference in Madrid, a joint statement said yesterday.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek said at the end of two days of talks here they had agreed on the initiative to avoid a repetition of the failure of last year's conference in Belgrade.

They did not specify the nature of the proposals but instructed their foreign ministers to work out details.

After 27 weeks of quarrelsome negotiations, the Belgrade meeting ended in acrimony.

Lebanese Hijackers Surrender in Iran

TEHRAN, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Three Lebanese men who hijacked an Italian jetliner to protest the disappearance of a Moslem religious leader surrendered peacefully yesterday to Iranian authorities after freeing the hostages and the crew.

The men, members of the Lebanese Shiite Moslem sect whose leader, Imam Musa Sadr, disappeared last year during a visit to Libya, commandeered the Alitalia DC-8 on Friday, shortly after takeoff from Beirut, using weapons hidden in a box of chocolates. The plane was on a flight from Tehran to Beirut and Rome.

They originally ordered the jet, with 175 passengers and 10 crew members, to Cuba. But France refused them permission to land in Nice for refueling and the plane went to Rome where all the passengers were released, then to Tehran where the gunmen surrendered after two hours of tense talks with Iranian negotiators.

Before leaving the heavily guarded Tehran airport in a van, the men, dressed in blue jeans and summer shirts, complained that no international action had been taken against Libya to find the missing imam. "Is it because Mr. [Moamer] Qadhafi, the ruler of Libya, bought the world conscience for a few dollars and a few barrels of oil?" they said in a statement composed in broken English.

Iranian Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghian told the Pars news agency that the government had not decided what action would be taken against the three men. The agency did not identify them.

Beirut Radio said that they were members of the "Imam Sadr Movement" and residents of a Shiite suburb of the Lebanese capital. It identified them as Asaad Jamal Addin, 27; Khur Jamal Addin, 23, and Sami Habaq, 23.

A fourth Lebanese, who was a passenger on the flight but decided to stay behind as an interpreter for the hijackers, was scheduled to fly back to Rome last night with the crew members.

A passenger on the plane, reporter Renato Ferraro of the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, said that the hijackers were armed with three guns that they smuggled aboard the plane in an elaborately wrapped box of chocolates.

After spending 13 hours on the ground at Rome's Fiumicino airport, where the last 28 of the 175 passengers were freed, the jet left for Tehran early yesterday.

With other traffic at the Tehran airport suspended, the pilot of the hijacked jet parked in a far corner of the runway and authorities sent an Arabic-speaking religious leader to the plane. He persuaded one of the hijackers to lay down his weapon and accompany him to the terminal building, where he met with chief government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai.

Mr. Tabatabai said later that he had told the hijacker that Iran sympathized with the demand to find Imam Sadr but could not agree with the method. Mr. Sabaghian said that the hijackers surrendered on the condition that their declaration be broadcast by the state radio and television. The declaration, signed by "Imam Sadr's Regular Troops," urged the nonaligned nations meeting in Havana to take immediate steps to find Imam Sadr.

The imam was seen last in Tripoli on Aug. 31, 1978, shortly before he was to board an Alitalia flight to Rome. Libyan authorities maintain that Imam Sadr boarded the flight and disappeared in Rome. Italian officials say that there is no evidence that the religious leader got on the plane.

2 Former Defense Officials Say CIA Hurt U.S. Security

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The Central Intelligence Agency in the last 15 years has damaged U.S. security by grossly underestimating Soviet military strength and intentions, two former Defense Department officials said in an article published today.

The CIA's biggest mistake during that time was underestimating the Soviet Union's nuclear capability and its overall military effort, said Robert Ellsworth and Kenneth Adelman in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

In addition, the CIA "assumed the Third World lacks the wit and wherewithal to influence decisively the great game of world politics," thus discounting the Yom Kippur war, the Arab oil embargo and oil price increase and the revolution against the Shah of Iran, they said.

Mr. Ellsworth, a former deputy secretary of defense, is now at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Adelman, a former assistant to the secretary of defense, is a senior political scientist at the Strategic Studies Center of Stanford Research Institute International.

"Beginning in the 1960s, the CIA embarked upon a consistent underestimation of the Soviet ICBM buildup, missing the mark by wide margins; its estimates became progressively worse, on the low side," the two said.

"In the mid-1970s, the intelligence community underestimated the scale and effectiveness of the Soviets' . . . MIRV programs. Even more important, Soviet warhead accuracies that have already been achieved — and that have equaled U.S. accuracies — had been estimated by American intelligence to be unattainable by Moscow before the mid-1980s.

"In 1976, the CIA suddenly and retroactively doubled the percentage of gross national product it figured the Soviets had been and were devoting to defense — from between 5 and 7 percent — to between 11 and 13 percent. Such flawed CIA estimates helped form national security policy for the past 15 years."

2 Surprises

Also, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Adelman said, U.S. intelligence failed to note that North Korea had amassed the fifth largest ground army in the world and the U.S. Navy was shocked last May when the Soviets launched a nuclear-powered submarine "that steams faster and dives deeper than anything the United States has."

The two men said that the source of the problem is within the CIA's Operations Directorate, which assumes that "the United States and the Soviet Union are winding their way toward a modicum of cooperation, if not collaboration." To support this assumption, they said, the directorate rejected data that suggested contrary developments.

United Press International

PENSIVE PONTIFF — Pope John Paul II reflects during a Mass on Saturday in Loreto, Italy. On Sunday at his retreat at Castel Gandolfo, the pope appealed for international assistance for Nicaragua and peace in El Salvador.

U.S. Driver Sets Speed Record of 638.637 mph

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Stuntman Stan Barrett set a new world land speed record of 638.637 mph (1,023.42 kph) early today in his hydrogen peroxide-powered rocket car.

Mr. Barrett, in his 40-foot, 48,000-horsepower vehicle, broke the record of 631.367 mph set by Gary Gabelich here in 1970.

Bill Fredrick, designer of the three-wheeled needle-nose, said the car was only running at 50-percent power during the 6.5-mile run. He said that it should have plenty of power to break the sound barrier, which is Mr. Barrett's goal.

After Mr. Barrett went through the timing traps, his first parachute failed to open and the canopy on the car popped up while he was decelerating — but still moving about 400 mph. "I'm just glad it came open while he was slowing down, and not speeding up," said Mr. Fredrick.

Rhodesia Jets, Troops E 4-Day Raid in Mozambic

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Sept. 9 — Government forces pulled out of Mozambique yesterday after destroying 16 major targets along a vital military and civilian supply route in a four-day incursion that left more than 300 dead.

The military command, in what it called a conservative estimate of enemy casualties, said more than 300 Mozambican troops and Zimbabwe Rhodesian guerrillas were killed for the loss of 15 men and that "the operation in the Gaza Province of Mozambique has been a resounding success."

Thirteen of the government troops killed were aboard a Bell 205 helicopter that exploded in flames after being shot down. A Mozambican military spokesman said a second helicopter was downed, killing 17 white troops, but the military command here denied it.

The targets hit by Zimbabwe Rhodesian jet bombers and commando units were along the Limpopo River on a vital supply route running from the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia down to the town of Guijah, 185 miles inside Mozambique.

The military command said the targets included 11 bases housing guerrillas and Mozambican regulars, military communications centers, radar sites, supply trains and five rail and road bridges, including a key bridge at Aldeia da Barragem.

The Mozambican Information Agency said the objective of the operation seemed to be "to destroy as much as possible of the existing infrastructure, especially road and rail communications, bridges, electrical and telegraphic posts and agricultural machinery."

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's military command said the attack, the most extensive of the seven-year-old war, destroyed a logistics buildup in a manner "restricting the ability of joint enemy forces to launch a major incursion into this country."

It marked the first time that Salisbury had thrown men and machines across the eastern border to pound not only guerrilla targets but also Mozambican military and civilian installations.

The military command justified this by asserting that Mozambican troops and Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front guerrillas were merged under Mozambican command earlier this year into an army charged with defeating Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government rapidly.

Bishop Muzorewa this week con-

Hard Line On Rhode

(Continued from Page

nize, after a dozen unsucce tempts at a settlement sin that the task is extremely cated, they consider an ear out highly unlikely.

The United States will formal role in the confere no high-ranking observe been sent to London. Lake and Richard Moo ranking State Department flew here last month to dis situation with members Thatcher government, and ington subsequently dec defer completely to the Brit

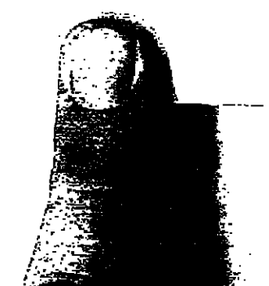
Lord Carrington, the for retary, will open the co with a statement of Britis tions. The plan is to focus framework of a constitu resembles as closely as those under which such for onies as Kenya and Sri achieved independence.

Lord Carrington hopes aside for the moment the m ing aspects of the Rhodesia lem, the questions of tra arrangements and future co the armed forces. It was c questions that the last Rh conference, held in Geneva ended in failure.

On Tuesday, the African will reply, and then the co will settle down to work. A no time limit has been set, s servers expect it to last two weeks.

Britain is paying the expe 20 delegates from each gr volved in the conference. B the Muzorewa government Patriotic Front have broug than twice that number to l reportedly with the supp South Africa and of Wester pean Socialist parties.

Mrs. Thatcher, who abs her early inclination to re the Muzorewa government economic sanctions again babwe Rhodesia, is not exp attend the formal confere sions.



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...uestion of PLO Recognition Persistent Dilemma for U.S.

...Bernard Gwertzman

...INGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) ...ct. 28, 1974, Arab leaders ...in Rabat, Morocco, unani...endorsed the Palestine Lib...organization as the sole, le...representative of the Pales...ople. The declaration gave ...responsibility for negotiat... settlement involving the ...cupied West Bank and ...p.

...as to produce a dilemma ... policy-makers, one that ...o this day.

...O, an umbrella group of ...dings of Palestinian opin... viewed by Israel, before ...meeting and since, as a ...ganization dedicated to ...ction of Israel. The Is... to deal with the group, ... Minister Menachem ...egin has likened to the ...Nazis.

... the Ford administration ...Carter administration re... the PLO in such totally neg..., but both realized that ...ing with it would raise ...major rift with Israel.

... to avoid such a split with ..., then-Secretary of State ...ssinger began saying late ...nd early in 1975 that it ...s to bring the PLO into ...ast negotiations until it ...st accepted Israel's exis...

...tember, 1975, the Israelis ... to persuade Mr. Kiss... part of the price for win... second-stage Israeli-Egyp... agreement in ...ommit the United States ...e Israel in writing that it ...ot recognize or negotiate" ...PLO so long as the group ...ecognize Israel's "right to ... well as UN Security ...solutions 242 and 338 of ... 1973 respectively. The ...ministration re-endorsed ...ise at the time of the sign... Israeli-Egyptian peace ...March.

...olicy has been interpreted ...nt Carter and other offi... that the United States ...ave no "significant ...o "substantive meeting" ...aling" with the PLO.

July 26, Andrew Young, ...mbassador to the United ...met secretly and without ...ion with the PLO's offi... in New York to seek a ...ent in a Security Coun... on Palestinian rights. ...ng achieved that aim but ... Mr. Young's resignation ...details of the meeting be...n on Aug. 14. ...ung since has called the ...ot meeting with the PLO ...." Many black leaders ...d that view. The Carter ...tion, however, has re... refusal to deal with the U.S. conditions are met. ... this policy be main... as Mr. Young suggests, is it no longer in the U.S. interest to do so?

The PLO was organized in 1964 but its influence became significant only in the years after Israel's occupation in 1967 of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As a result of the 1967 war, Israel became responsible for 1 million Palestinian Arabs who until then had been under Jordan and Egypt.

Between 1967 and 1973, the PLO's activities were primarily paramilitary or terrorist, with the group seemingly dedicated to the National Covenant of 1968 that included clauses that appeared to deny Israel's right to exist and exhorted the Palestinians to end Zionist influence in what had been Palestine.

In March, 1973, as part of the wave of terrorism encouraged by the PLO leadership, two U.S. diplomats were murdered in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan. Since the United States also had encouraged King Hussein of Jordan in his conflict with the PLO in 1970 and 1971, there was no movement to deal with the PLO in those years.

The war in October, 1973, which pitted Israel against Egypt and Syria, opened a new chapter in Middle East diplomacy. Because the war ended inconclusively, Mr. Kissinger was able to spur negotiations for limited Israeli withdrawals from the Sinai, captured from Egypt in the 1967 war, and the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the same war.

The next logical step would have been a limited accord between Jordan and Israel in which the Israelis would turn over some of the West Bank also captured in 1967.

Before those negotiations could get started, the Arab leaders meeting at Rabat gave the PLO responsibility for recovering the West Bank and Gaza, in effect knocking Jordan out of the negotiations and making it impossible for Mr. Kissinger to deal on that front, given Israel's refusal to meet with the PLO.

In 1977 the Carter administration sought to bring about a Geneva conference on the Middle East in which Palestinians, but not necessarily the PLO, would be represented in an all-Arab delegation. That was to get around the obstacle of the 1975 pledge of nonrecognition of the PLO.

But the Geneva plan was suspended when, in November, 1977, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat opened direct discussions with Israel, a process that led eventually to the Camp David, Md., accords in September, 1978. As part of that set of agreements, Israel and Egypt, with U.S. participation, now are negotiating the details for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

It is a difficult process because so far no Palestinian dignitaries are willing to participate in the talks, in part because of the PLO's leadership in the pan-Arab condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

The refusal of the Palestinians to take part in the negotiations has raised again the question whether the United States was wise in promising Israel never to deal with the PLO. Those who argue that this policy should be changed point out that the United States has international responsibilities that go beyond insuring Israel's security.

Because the PLO is recognized by all the Arab states — even those like Jordan and Saudi Arabia that have no particular sympathy for the group's radical or terrorist fringes — those favoring U.S. recognition argue that such a move would improve U.S. standing and credibility in the Arab world.

They also contend that the policy of not dealing with the PLO is counterproductive diplomatically. Even when the United States failed to recognize the Peking government, it held periodic meetings in Warsaw and elsewhere with the Chinese. By talking to the PLO, the United States might succeed in winning the PLO over to the goal of an overall Middle East settlement that would insure Israel's security. Even if this goal were not met, nothing would have been lost by trying.

The argument that seems to prevail in Washington is that the United States, through two different administrations, made a pledge to Israel and that it should keep it. To do otherwise, it is argued, would lead to Israel's disillusionment with U.S. commitments and credibility. It also would probably provoke Israel's withdrawal from negotiations toward an overall settlement.

Beyond that, it is contended, the PLO is a heavily radicalized organization strongly linked to the Soviet Union.

For the United States to shift its policy now would not serve U.S. interests because it would give increased prestige to the very forces that oppose moderation and peace. If there is to be a change, it is argued, let the PLO shift its policy first.

The Outlook

The Carter administration finds the situation uncomfortable. The State Department is convinced that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will get nowhere without Palestinian participation. That participation is unlikely, it believes, without PLO authorization. Yet to deal with the PLO not only would cause a rift with Israel but also would lead to further domestic political problems for President Carter.

What is likely in coming months is that the United States will encourage Saudi Arabia and others to persuade the PLO to accept the U.S. conditions, which in fact most of the Arab states have done. To accomplish this, Washington probably will go as far as it can in support of Palestinian "legitimate rights" and will continue to criticize Israel for such actions as the military strikes in southern Lebanon.

Associated Press

1ST FEMALE CREW — Flight mechanic Sarah Wise, left, 1st Lt. Megan Gregoire and Capt. Marily Kelleher are shown at the controls of the heavy transport helicopter they will operate during North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises that will begin on Tuesday near Frankfurt. They are the first all-female crew to participate in NATO maneuvers at the site.

Courtroom-Access Ruling Defended

U.S. Press Chided by High Court Justice

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP) — Justice John Stevens, becoming the fourth member of the Supreme Court to make off-the-bench comments on a controversial ruling on public access to criminal courtrooms, yesterday chided press spokesmen "who seemed to fear that the majority's decision has removed the cornerstone of our constitutional edifice."

Justice Stevens — the only member of the 5-4 majority who did not file a separate opinion in the so-called Gannett case — also mocked unnamed newspaper editors for seeming to predict their "early demise. . .in consequence of the *Supreme Court's refusal to accord* them a variety of special privileges in recent years."

In a clear reference to the American Civil Liberties Union, among others, Justice Stevens scorned "prophets of doom" who "argue that the Watergate scandal would never have been exposed if Gannett and other cases had been decided a *few years ago.*"

That argument has no merit, Justice Stevens said in a speech at the University of Arizona's School of Law in Tucson. "There is no reason to believe that any trial judge or any prosecutor would have acted any differently than he did if he had foreseen Gannett or any of the other opinions that had been so severely criticized in the recent past."

The Gannett case arose from the exclusion of a news reporter from a criminal pretrial hearing on a motion — made by the defense, and agreed to by the prosecution — to suppress certain evidence.

The Supreme Court ruled in a decision handed down July 2 that only an accused — not the general public, including the press — can assert the right to a public trial guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution.

Although the case immediately involved only the possibility that *an open suppression hearing could* prejudice potential jurors in the subsequent trial, Justice Potter Stewart, in the majority opinion, went beyond this. The Sixth Amendment gives the public "no constitutional right. . .to attend criminal trials," he wrote.

In a separate opinion, and in a press interview a few weeks later, Chief Justice Warren Burger insisted, however, that the decision was limited to pretrail suppression hearings.

Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the 44-page dissent, disagreed, as did Justice William Rehnquist. Justice Blackmun, in a talk to federal judges in South Dakota, said that "despite what my colleague, the chief justice, has said," the opinion authorizes the *closing of full trials.*

Justice Lewis Powell, in joining the five-member majority, filed a separate opinion saying that under the First Amendment, the press has a right to attend pretrial proceedings that, *while outweighed in the* Gannett case, should be balanced against the Sixth Amendment. In a talk to lawyers, he cautioned that it may be "a bit premature" to cast the majority ruling too broadly.

Justice Stevens yesterday discounted *fears that trial judges* "routinely" will conduct entire trials in secret, even though some judges "may occasionally enter maverick orders."

Until the Gannett case, it had been rare for even a single justice to comment in any nonjudicial form on any ruling. That four justices have commented on the Gannett case is seen by some observers as further evidence of behind-the-scenes disarrary in the court and of disquiet among its members that some trial judges have applied the ruling to close trials to the public.

Acceptance Likely

U.S. Urged to Ease Curbs On Gene-Splicing Studies

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Sept. 9 (NYT) — A national advisory committee has recommended exemption from strict federal guidelines of 80 to 85 percent of current studies with recombinant DNA, or gene-splicing research.

If accepted by the director of the National Institutes of Health, which is considered nearly certain, the action will result in a major relaxation of the guidelines promulgated in June, 1976. They were a result of concern over possible hazards of this revolutionary and often controversial research.

Relaxation of the guidelines is *likely to result in expanded and* accelerated research. A member of the advisory committee said that his group now appeared to be operating on the principle that recombinant DNA research was safe unless a specific potential hazard was foreseen. The major fear in such research is that it might produce a new and dangerous form of bacterial life.

The recommended exemptions would still leave in place prohibitions against certain potentially dangerous experiments, such as those that would incorporate the genes for a known poison in bacteria. The exemptions, however, would greatly reduce the amount of paperwork for scientists before starting experiments.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experimenters would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were *doing recombinant DNA* research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krimsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research

Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, *is the master chemical of heredity,* the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific *genetic material for study or other* use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as *contamination that would prompt* man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

Jewish Leader Sees Peaceful Coexistence

...lmann Urges Negotiating With PLO

..., Sept. 9 (Reuters) — In... Jewish leader Nahum ... said in an interview ... here that he supported ... demands for self- deter... Mr. Goldmann, former ...f the World Jewish Con... be believed that peaceful ... between Israel and a ... state was possible.

...interview with Monday ...n independent Lebanese ...r. Goldmann, 84, said it ... for Israel and the Unit... refuse to negotiate with ...e Liberation Organiza...

...her Israel and a Palestin... the West Bank and ...d coexist, he said: "If I ...elieve this possible, I ... support the Palestinian ... He said it would take a ... to heal the animosities, ...lestinians and Jews were ... peoples and could help ...

Of PLO participation in future peace talks, he said, "As long as the Arabs accept the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, it is foolish to refuse to speak to it. Agreement can be reached only by talking to an adversary."

*The Jewish leader said he consid*ered a separate between Egypt and Israel unlikely. "If the present negotiations reach a deadlock, as I fear they will, time will be ripe for calling a larger conference." Mr. Goldmann said he favored resuming the moribund Geneva Peace Conference, providing the PLO accepted Israel's existence and Israel was ready *to negotiate with the* PLO.

Of the U.S. role in the conflict, he said, "I have long defended the view that the real responsibility for the deadlock in the Middle East lies with the United States. For internal electoral and political motives, America has hesitated to pressure Israel and the Arabs to make peace."

Mr. Goldmann said that if the United States warned Israel that it would withdraw its economic and military support, the Jewish state would have to change its line because it was totally dependent on U.S. aid.

He said, "I understand, from conversations with Palestinians and statesmen close to them, that the Palestinians would be ready to accept Israel in *mutually-agreed fron*tiers if Israel, in its turn, is ready to recognize a Palestinian entity. If such a consensus were reached, the Americans should try to convince Israel and the Arabs to be more flexible in achieving an agreement."

Mr. Goldmann resigned from the World Jewish Congress in November, 1977, after 40 years as its president.

Pope Cited in Maneuvers Over Monks

Church Struggle With U.S. Scandal Told

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — High officials of the Roman Catholic Church, including Pope John Paul II, have been struggling for more than five years to settle a major religious scandal involving a small order of monks based in Pennsylvania, the Gannett News Service reports.

"Vatican documents show that in less than a decade the order squandered a substantial portion of $20 million in charitable donations, loans, investments and bond proceeds through mismanagement, dubious business practices and what Vatican investigators described as chaotic and immoral lifestyles," the news service said in the first of a series of articles on the Pauline Fathers.

The news service described a series of events leading to what it called a "crisis for the Vatican that ripped apart" the 600-year-old Order of St. Paul the First Hermit — the Pauline Fathers — and "pushed" Roman Catholic hierarchy into "an effort to avoid civil and criminal prosecution of those involved and consequent public scandal."

The report says that papal investigators concluded that business deals and tax-avoidance schemes engineered by the leader of the *Paulines in five states — Florida,* California, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York — were of questionable legality and violated church canons.

The Vatican investigators — with Cardinal John Krol, the archbishop of Philadelphia, and members of the church hierarchy — directed that the offending priests be severe*ly disciplined,* according to the news report. Gannett said that the cardinal declined to comment on the report.

The news service said that Pope John Paul II reversed that decision and closed the inquiry into the order and its exploits with a papal decree issued on May 21.

The Gannett report lists "principal elements" in the investigation, including:

- An intense power struggle *within the church over who should* control the Paulines, a struggle so bitter that Vatican "detectives" reported the bugging of telephones in Rome and Poland.
- The contribution by Catholics of an estimated $250,000 to the *Paulines for mass requests, after* which the money was spent and the masses never said.
- The solicitation by the Paulines of more than $400,000 for bronze memorial plaques for a shrine, after which the funds were spent and the plaques were not placed.
- The misappropriation of more *than $64,000 from the order's cem*etery fund, money intended for the "perpetual care" of burial plots.
- Secret investments by the order in two hospitals, a cemetery, a trade school, an aircraft equipment plant, a foundry and several other businesses which were all geared to take the greatest advantage of the order's tax-exempt status.
- The retaining of a disbarred attorney, who had been imprisoned for federal tax evasion, as the prin*cipal lay adviser to the Paulines.*
- The raising of more than $5 million by Cardinal Krol in an effort to bail out the order.

At the center of the Vatican inquiry, the news service said, was the Very Rev. Michael Zembrzuski, the vicar general of the Pauline Fathers, the founder and superior of the Polish order in the United States and the undisputed controller of the order's fortunes.

'Visitators'

The Vatican investigation, the Gannett report said, began five years ago when Pope Paul VI named Bishop George Guilfoyle of Camden, N.J., and the Most Rev. Paul Boyle, then provincial head of the Passionist Fathers in Chicago, as "visitators" — offical Vatican investigators — with carte blanche *powers of inspection.*

The investigators reportedly found that some Pauline monks — despite vows of poverty — had credit cards and checking accounts and owned televisions, stereos and other costly belongings.

Senate Aids Challengers Of U.S. Regulatory Rules

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — The Senate, reflecting the nation's growing skepticism of government regulations, has approved by a wide margin an amendment that would significantly strengthen the hand of those who challenge federal agency rules and regulations in the courts.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., would reverse the burden of proof in court challenges to regulatory rule-making and force the agencies to prove the validity of their regulations.

At present, agency rules are presumed to be valid by courts, unless challengers can show that an agency has committed an error in interpreting the law, or has acted in an *arbitrary or capricious manner.*

Sen. Bumpers caught his opposition off guard by adding his controversial measure to the Judiciary Improvements Act, a relatively noncontroversial bill that would revamp court administration. Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, sought to block the amendment Friday, but were defeated in a 51-to-27 vote.

Opponents argue that the amendment would create hundreds of court challenges of agency laws, creating a bonanza of work and fees for lawyers, but severely impairing the ability of federal agencies to implement the laws through regulations.

While agreeing that federal regulations should be curtailed, Sen. Muskie warned that the proposal "could stop the federal government in its tracks. . . It says that federal regulations are not worth the paper they're printed on."

Opposed by Administration

The measure is also opposed by the Carter administration and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, where the Bumpers measure had been languishing.

Sen. Bumpers strenuously disagreed with warnings that his amendment would adversely affect the ability of government agencies to promulgate rules and regulations. "It will just make the agencies more circumspect," he said. "And it would give the people being regulated a fair fight in the courts."

Denying that he is a "knee-jerk anti-regulator," Sen. Bumpers added that administrative law has grown five times as fast as the pace of congressional law-making in the past 10 years.

Sen. Bumpers said he knew of no similar proposal pending in the House. However, Congress is considering a variety of measures that would constrain agency rule-making, such as a provision that would enable the House or Senate to veto any agency regulation.

The Bumpers amendment is regarded widely as the Senate's *strongest anti-regulatory action to* date. If adopted, it would affect court challenges to virtually all federal agency rules and regulations. It is supported by the American Bar Association, but Chief Justice Warren Burger has opposed it.

Gallup Poll Gives Kennedy Lead Over Carter on Leadership Traits

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy holds a big lead over President Carter in a number of categories laid out in a new Gallup Poll.

Sen. Kennedy leads Mr. Carter, 76 percent to 27 percent, among persons asked to select the man with greater leadership qualities. He also leads, 57 percent to 23 percent, among those asked if they know where the two men stand on the issues, according to the poll.

The president is viewed as more capable than Sen. Kennedy, by 68 to 54 percent, of making good judgments in a crisis. He also leads Sen. Kennedy, 76 percent to 45 percent, among people who were asked which man they think has higher principles and 79 percent to 56 percent on who is a more relgious person.

The men, possible rivals for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, *got similar marks in four other areas covered in the survey. Similar* numbers of people said that they believe that both men express ideas, even if unpopular; put U.S. interests ahead of politics, are likeable people and side with the average citizen.

The poll shows little change since January in the number of voters who give Mr. Carter high marks for personal character. But it shows a decrease in the number of voters who think Mr. Carter has leadership qualities.

The survey shows results on Sen. Kennedy taken from interviews with 1,569 adults during the second week of August and results on Mr. Carter from a comparable survey done in July.

Prolific Converter of Solar Power

...ttail Joins U.S. Energy Sweepstakes

Jane E. Brody

...E RIVER, Minn., Sept. 9 The latest possible alter...al, oil, gas and nuclear ... prolific water plant that ...e of the most efficient ...verters of solar energy ...red — the common cat...

...y of Minnesota scien... ...ssed by its high produc... enormous energy con... ...ploring its possible use ... of energy for the many ... of communities that ...regarded their nearby ... little more than agricul... ...tacles and breeding ... mosquitoes.

...uge marsh that is the ...tional Wildlife Refuge ...ylindrical brown heads ...slender green leaves of ...ands of cattails waft in ...r breeze much as they ...turies when the Indians ...hem for food, bedding ...

Mowed Down

...nds are periodically ...n to maintain the ratio ...n water and half reedy ...ducks and other water...

...Pratt, head of the ... botany department, ...anings from this period... ic cleanup could warm the homes or fuel the vehicles of the very people who fight the cattails.

Although cattails burn far too quickly to be used as they are, they can be compressed into fuel pellets or their starch can be converted *into alcohol.*

Mr. Pratt sees many advantages to cattails, among them:

- Because they grow in wetlands, cattails do not compete for land that could be used for crops or forests, and drainage is unnecessary.
- Cattails use some pollutants as nutrients. Cattail farms near sewage treatment plants could clean troublesome nitrogen and phosphorus from effluent.
- Unlike nuclear power and fossil fuels, cattails do not add heat and carbon dioxide to the Earth but recycle them. The plants use the sun's energy and the atmosphere's carbon dioxide to produce starches and sugars through photosynthesis. Heat and gas are returned to the Earth when the cattails are used as fuel.
- Wetlands are extensive and largely unused. According to one estimate, the United States has 140,000 square miles of wetlands, from Alaska to the tip of Florida. Minnesota is estimated to have 10 million acres where cattails could grow, which theoretically could supply enough of them to meet the state's entire energy needs.
- Harvesting cattails in strips is compatible with preservation of wildlife and makes replanting unnecessary. Cattails spread with underwater stems called rhizomes and each year can cover the harvested strips again.
- Cattails are an annually renewable resource, whereas coal, oil and peat take thousands or millions of years to form.

Eville Gorham, a University of Minnesota ecologist who is doing basic studies of natural cattail habitats and was one of the first to demonstrate the plant's remarkable productivity, said that cattails may be a natural crop to plant after peat lands are harvested for energy.

Pilot projects to produce gas from Minnesota's vast acreage of peat are already in the works, but once the peat is used, it takes 3,000 years to form again. Cattails grown on a thin residue of peat could keep the wetland in continuous use as an energy resource, Mr. Gorham said.

He noted that in their natural stands, cattails — uncultivated and not bred for good growing characteristics — outproduce the country's best-yielding corn by 50 percent. "With cattails, we're starting way ahead of the game," he said. "And we haven't even looked yet for the best genetic strains."

A case of Johnnie Walker

born 1820
still going strong

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, September 10, 1979

Undermining Camp David

It's been a foolish summer for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, making it all the more remarkable that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin come in such harmony to the first anniversary of their Camp David embrace. While the United States was offering the Palestine Liberation Organization a virtual veto over the further execution of their peace treaty, Sadat and Begin joined hands to defeat the move. And when Washington invited an ill-suited team of United Nations observers to monitor adherence to the treaty in the Sinai, the two leaders quickly formed a joint military patrol instead. Having brokered the marriage between Egypt and Israel, Jimmy Carter seemed unwilling to let the newlyweds furnish their own house.

The explanation for Washington's incoherence goes by the shorthand label of "comprehensive settlement." Once again, U.S. diplomacy is yielding to the frustration of regarding everything in the Middle East as hopelessly connected to everything else — Egypt to Israel, Israel to the Palestinians, the Palestinians to Syria, Syria to Lebanon, Lebanon to Jordan, Jordan to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia to Jerusalem, Jerusalem to the West Bank, the West Bank to Gaza, Gaza to Egypt — and the whole vicious circle floating on oil. As often before, Washington is losing hope of breaking the circle into negotiable segments and so pursues a fantasy: a magic moment when all the issues can be herded into one corral and "settled" in an orgy of compromise.

* * *

The first thing wrong with this dream is the expectation that the Russians will ever cooperate in a comprehensive settlement of American design. Moscow can gain influence in the Middle East only as American influence declines. And the Russians can have Arab dependents only so long as some strife continues. The other mistake is to believe that compromise and moderation will be found in a mob. In diplomacy, as in any endeavor, the larger the crowd the more likely it is to follow the loudest, most militant voices.

After Henry Kissinger's brief venture into "step-by-step" brokerage, the Carter administration revived the dream of a comprehensive settlement until it was upset by Sadat's journey to Jerusalem. The brilliance of that gesture lay not in the terms of peace that he and the Israelis finally found with President Carter's energetic help. It lay in Sadat's rejection of the Grand Design, in his recognition that the most militant Arabs, backed by Moscow, would always block a package deal; settlement had to be sliced into manageable hunks.

Washington was slow to recognize this new opportunity; it has shown in the five months since Sadat and Begin signed their historic accord that it remains unappreciative of it. The yearning for a one-step deal simply will not die. How else explain the vain attempt to involve the Russians and Arabs — even as they opposed the Camp David deal — in the arrangements to supervise some of its terms? How else explain the futile quest this summer to have the PLO anointed as the only voice of the Palestinians whom Sadat and Begin want to join their negotiation?

The treaty contains a most hopeful formula for gradual progress — that those who offer Israel genuine peace will find it generous in the restitution of territory. It might be thought that the Carter administration would feel at least a proprietary interest in building on that foundation. But instead, it has been rushing to appease the treaty's opponents and even to circumvent its spirit by bidding them negotiate with the United States instead.

This is a tragic misconception of the American role in the Middle East — and Andrew Young has been only its most conspicuous victim. The conflicts produced by the rival nationalisms of Israelis and Palestinians will not yield to vague UN resolutions or everyone simply agreeing to talk to everyone else.

Most important, the United States can no longer be a neutral actor in these conflicts. It is bound, historically, morally and politically, to insure the survival of Israel. There cannot be a disinterested American brokerage between Israel and those who reject Israel's existence. As Sadat came to understand, Americans can pressure Israel to negotiate generous terms of coexistence with its neighbors, but never terms that threaten its security or deny its legitimacy.

* * *

When Egypt broke with the Arab world to pursue this recognition, the United States acquired a further obligation: to support Egypt — and the negotiating process that Egypt and Israel set in motion. The process offers peace by stages to those who will join. It also implies a corollary: that those who fail to join may miss a precious opportunity.

Seen in this light, the debate over who may talk where and how to the PLO has been almost beside the point. For value received, diplomatically, the United States promised Israel in 1975 not to negotiate with the PLO until it abandons the vow to destroy Israel. And the American promise was reinforced at Camp David for an even more important reason: The treaty gave Palestinians, even those associated with the PLO, an opening to move toward peace with Israel and self-determination. As Sadat had the wit to demonstrate at the height of the Young affair, a policy of keeping some distance from an unreconciled PLO is not just a sop to Israel or American Jews.

None of this requires Americans to be blind to the plight of Palestinians or the magnitude of the problem they present. Nor does it require acquiescence in the provocative Israeli settlements in the West Bank or indiscriminate air attacks in Lebanon.

The United States should be vigorously pressing Israel to make its peace offerings to the Palestinians — and other Arabs — irresistibly tempting. The object should be slowly to enlarge the circle of negotiation, not to create new martyrs for those who refuse to think of settling. But the way to bend Israel is to reassure it about the solidity of American support and of its peace with Egypt. To keep reaching for some Grand Design is a sure way to lose the heartening progress that has already been achieved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cuban Questions

To many, the U.S. stir is not quite easy to understand. Why should the reports of a Soviet brigade with infantry, artillery and tanks in Cuba need to worsen relations between the superpowers?

Troops amounting to 2,000 to 3,000 men may have been in Cuba since the mid-seventies, maybe even since the beginning of the seventies. According to Foreign Secretary Cyrus Vance, they lack transportation facilities, ships and aircraft for rapid action. Nobody really understands their purpose. Could it really amount then to a "serious issue," as it is being termed now . . . ?

The Cubans asserted that the purpose of the American reports was to split the nonaligned movement during its Cuban summit. It is a bit strange that the American stir occured right now — rumors about Soviet troops in Cuba circulated during the summer.

And the Soviet Union, which itself applies the concept of influence spheres, should, in its own interest, think twice about Cuba. The Soviet leaders, of course, have their own interpretation of the previous agreements with the United States not to base offensive weapons, submarines and missiles in Cuba.

There is no reason to fear another Cuban crisis like the 1962 missile crisis. But there is still much at stake 17 years later.

— From the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Test in the Mideast

The collaboration between Sadat and Begin, which could go well beyond written accords, now faces a test — that concerning Palestinian autonomy and the adherence of at least one other Arab country to Sadat's peace initiative. If this comes about, as the two leaders seem convinced it will, by the end of the year, the meeting in Haifa could in fact be a turning point in the Mideast situation. Otherwise, it will remain one more step along a road on which spectacular gestures constantly try to conceal insurmountable obstacles.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

The Right Road

It [the Sadat-Begin meeting] marks. . . a major turning whose happy consequences for this neuralgic region of the globe we have not yet seen in full. . . Sadat knows very well that contrary to what is widely believed, his authority continues to grow in Egypt. For in bringing peace with honor to his people, he has given it its best chance to rise to its true level and to play a capital role in the region. And the delirious reception Sadat received from the Israelis cannot but confirm that he has decidedly chosen the right road.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 10, 1904

LHASA — The news comes via Gyangtse, China, that the British mission in Tibet has at last been crowned with success. The Acting Regent of Tibet has accepted the British terms in full and placed his seal to the draft treaty. Today the formal signing of the instrument will take place in the Potala, the palace of the Grand Lama, where the signatories will meet with the full ceremonies of the durbar. It is now practically certain that the Grand Lama will not return to power and that the secular authority will be vested in the regent. The task of the British is now finished.

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1929

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — When one of the jurors who had been so painstakingly chosen went violently insane, the second attempt at trial of 16 textile union leaders on murder charges failed today. J.G. Campbell, a newsdealer, caused this second collapse of the trial. As the jury was being taken into the courtroom to hear the prosecution close its case, Campbell became suddenly violent on the subject of religion. It required four men to restrain him in what proved to be the fourth attack he had suffered since court adjourned Saturday. Judge V. Barnhill declared a mistrial.

'Waiter — Another Cuba Libre'

Washington's Cuban Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Ever since the beginning of the United States, there has been anxiety about foreign intervention in Cuba. It is startling now to read the correspondence among Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and President Monroe on this subject. It dramatizes their concern that control over "the point of Florida" — then in Spanish hands — and Cuba were essential to the security of the young republic.

So it is not surprising that there is a big fuss now about the "revelation" that the Soviet Union has 3,000 "combat troops" in Cuba. What is surprising is that suddenly this has become a public "surprise."

Even after President Kennedy confronted Khrushchev and the Soviet Union in the "missile crisis," the Russians, if my information is correct, had over 20,000 troops in Cuba. Now they have 3,000 so-called "combat troops," apparently for a different purpose.

The Soviet aim now is not to establish nuclear bases in Cuba, but to put up the most modern communication devices that can monitor military and civilian communications in the United States.

This troubles officials here, for they know it is within the competence of the Russians to put listening devices in Cuba that can record the commercial and even some of the government communications within the United States and some of its diplomatic traffic — but not its "scrambled" military communications abroad.

Officials in Washington know this because they do the same — with even more modern listening devices — on the fringes of the Soviet Union. That's the way it is these days — every modern nation has the capacity, if it has a listening post like Turkey or Cuba or even on ships in international waters, to monitor what goes on in a potentially hostile nation.

All this has been known for years by officials on both sides of all major controversies, but it usually comes as a surprise to their people, and becomes a public issue, usually during election campaigns in the United States, when candidates for re-election suddenly announce that those devils, the Russians, are at it again in Cuba.

Different Problem

Well, of course they are at it again, and always have been. But when the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church of Idaho, who is running for re-election, announces that 3,000 Soviet troops are now in Cuba, and suggests that they must get out or the Senate will reject the U.S.-Soviet treaty for the control of nuclear weapons, then we have a wholly different problem of security in the world.

For Sen. Church and for Sen. Stone of Florida, who has a large anti-Castro constituency, opposition to the Soviet troops in Cuba is not only a reasonable position but an effective political argument. But to make the control of nuclear weapons in the world dependent on the withdrawal of 3,000 Soviet troops from Cuba is to manufacture a highly dubious world issue. It is comparing the lightning with the lightning bug.

Also, there are two dangers in this argument that the Russians should take their combat troops and their sophisticated communications devices out of Cuba.

The first is that they would almost certainly refuse to do so — in which case, what would the United States do in reprisal?

The second is that they would agree — on the condition that the United States would remove its listening devices aimed at them from Turkey and elsewhere. Even that they would get their combat troops out of Cuba if we would get ours out of the U.S. naval base in Cuba at Guantanamo Bay.

Church and Stone, while they have been on television with their demands, have not told us what to do if their suggestions are rejected.

Would they force the Russians to get their troops out of Cuba by threat of war? Would they end the negotiations for the control of nuclear weapons? These are reasonable alternatives only if you don't consider the consequences.

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'Decadent' Europe And Soviet Power

By George F. Will

BRUSSELS — When Belgians boast that their nation is at "the crossroads of Europe," they are putting a brave face on a fact that frequently has been tiresome. As Brussels celebrates its 1000th birthday, it looks back on a history of occupations.

And in this century Belgium as "the crossroads" has been in the path of mechanized armies.

Because it is the headquarters for the European Economic Community bureaucracy, Brussels thinks of itself as "the capital of Europe." But the most salient fact about Europe today is that it finds tolerable, even desirable, a condition that hitherto seemed barely possible: economic might combined with political and military impotence.

Arms Race

This was much on the minds of some people who attended a recent conference organized here by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, a conference marking NATO's 30th anniversary.

In 1949, the Soviet Union appealed as a model society to a significant number of Western Europeans. The suppression of East Germany (1953), Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968), and, above all, the pen of Alexander Solzhenitsyn have changed that appeal. But while the West has been winning the competition of ideas, it has been forfeiting the arms race.

It is true, but not especially comforting, that the Soviet Union remains an essentially backward society, exporting raw materials and importing technology, failing in every field of competition except the military field. Neither is it comforting, although it is true, to say that there are no material reasons, only political reasons, why the West is losing only in a field where it cannot afford to lose, and is losing to a nation that is, as Raymond Aron says, "the most spectacular failure in history," a nation that fears, and cannot even feed, its people.

During this decade, security problems have been far from the front of Europe's mind. As Walter Laqueur writes, only in Spain, Portugal and Greece, and then only when regimes were changing, have issues other than domestic economic questions been paramount.

A New Sobriety

Today, it is said, there is a new European sobriety about the Soviet threat. And people note that NATO is a contentious subject only in Greece, Turkey and Spain. But that may be because NATO is not yet doing the diffic that must be done, parti garding theater nuclear order to redress the imb Europe.

In 1949, Soviet power ventional and continenta viet threat was confined t central front. The Soviet competent only for coasi tion. Today the Soviet global, and the threat to especially great on the fl ticularly on the disi southern flank.

Some of NATO's vita lie outside NATO's ge perimeter, in, for exa Gulf. A war involving NA begin beyond NATO's and a NATO war proba be a world war. There is a ropean leaders perfunc about the importance of World, but the talk sou cially idle when accompa unwillingness to take th risk of even talking abo ing NATO's military co yond the European Conti

Defining Cri

It is said, with an ele tude, that a crisis is just between two other crises. phlegmatically, that the tory of Europe is a story ties that didn't happen, s victory of the Left that d cur in the 1978 elections But there is more to be Raymond Aron, Europe's tinguished public philosc said it.

"Decadent" is the w applies, with a mixture c and affection, to "the ruinp of Europe," which come one of the world's four centers of industrial but which is incapable of itself." If the future be some have said, not to "ors" but to "the produc producers of cars and w poetry, then the future is what if the future belon past so often belonged, tc riors?

Aron asks: "Is it not Machiavelli's sense, the for collective action anc vitality, that now, as al mains the ultimate cause tune of nations and of and fall?"

Of the Western nation to prevent the fall of Cor ple in 1453, Gibbon wr some, the danger was con imaginary, by others as in The threat to Europe tod ther.

©1979, The Washington

Shifting Away From the Stat

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK — The 1970s are coming to an end and 1984 — the year of George Orwell's totalitarian nightmare for the industrial countries — is only half a decade away. The true function of the prophet is not to predict the future but to warn against and ward off its horrors.

In that sense, Orwell was a successful prophet, as was Julien Benda, who, in "The Treason of the Intellectuals," published half a century ago, prophesied that humanity would be "unified in one immense army, one immense factory, would be aware only of heroisms, disciplines, inventions, would denounce all free and disinterested activity, would long cease to situate the good outside the real world, would have no God but itself and its desires."

Leading thinkers, even in the Communist countries, now find that ideology repulsive. Instead of plodding on down the totalitarian road, the United States, Britain (Orwell's Airstrip One, an outpost of the American Empire), France, West Germany and the other Western democracies have been shifting the balance of their economies away from the state and toward private enterprise and individual freedom.

In the Far East, capitalist Japan has become the greatest of the economic miracles. And the small countries that the Chinese Communists call "the four young tigers" — Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore — have the fastest-growing economies in the world; they are all open and market-oriented countries.

For that very reason, the four young tigers are exerting a powerful influence on China. Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China is seeking to move toward greater industrial autonomy, greater stress on individual incentives and greater trade with the West, and is making a major effort to learn Western science, technology and business management.

But the road back from an Orwellian world will be difficult and hazardous, no less in the West than in the East. The problem is not one of simply breaking the power of the state or restraining individual and industrial demands for government aid and protection but of creating workable models by which modern economies can function effectively, combining both private and public enterprise.

Some libertarians see the trend away from government domination as the start of a long march back to laissez-faire. But Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change concludes that the worldwide shift away from government regulations "does not mean that the world is returning to the simplicities of Adam Smith's era or even of the period before the Great Depression."

Model for West

In the last issue of its journal, "Global Political Assessment," the Columbia group observes that the West German economic model, the most effective in the West, is not a laissez-faire model, and finds no desire in West Germany or in other West European countries to pursue such a model.

Similarly, the United States is just "chipping at the mar business regulation, rathe jecting the principal them New Deal." And the mos ful Third World economie those of South Korea, Tai gapore, Hong Kong and E institute concludes, are much more forcefully by t ernments than is the economy: "For instance, uncommon for these gov to channel 60 percent of credit available in the ecc ways linked to national development plans and go incentive systems."

Every nation, and every faction within each nation ing its own route to a be ture of economic freedom ernment leadership.

In Britain, Prime Minis garet Thatcher has taken ble of legislating major s changes in taxation to sources from government sumers to private indust will mean greater inflation cession in the short run b Thatcher hopes, stronger growth and less inflation long run — that is, before run for election again in 19

In the United States, I Carter is also gambling c term recession as a cure deeper problems of inflat sluggish growth. He has over the management of h tary policy to a tough and ative Federal Reserve ch Paul Volcker, who may ta of the heat for steering th my into recession.

In both the United St Britain, the success of the of curbing total demand a ing resources to private inc the answer to inflation and tion is likely to encounter l sistance from organized lat politically and at the ba table or on the picket line. ate recession could ex labor's resistance.

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Letters

Age and the Bench

To read the snippet in Samuel Justice (Aug. 13) that the Carter administration reportedly rejected Prof. Archibald Cox for a judicial appointment because of his age, is to be reminded, once again, how this administration proceeds at everything like a virgin with a marriage manual.

A little over a year ago it was to make an appointment to the Third Circuit, and, as usual, had a committee appointed which would look at the abilities of the judicial candidates with care. The year went by, the list came down to three candidates, and, finally, a decision was made to appoint one from the list who was a dean of law.

But the committee, in its wisdom, forgot one qualification: He was not a member of the bar.

Had this administration an ounce of practical wisdom, it would have appointed Cox immediately, and then had left time determine how long he would remain on the bench. Has no one told it that the current Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning, is 80 years old, and thought by many to be the most lucid mind on the English bench?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Red Herring

Waverley Root's tale is fishy, indeed (IHT, Aug. 22). Never mind czarist times. Does he not know that giving prisoners heavily salted herring and, subsequently, refusing even a drop of water is common practice in the gulags of the Soviet Union? Any of the innumerable books written on the subject mentions this form of punishment.

T. SMITH.

Ferney-Voltaire, France.

'Melting Pot'

The United States used to be called "the melting pot," but it seems evident the melting process hasn't been as complete as could be, desired.

The Careys, the Kennedys and the Moynihans meddle in the affairs of the land of their ancestors — even if detrimental to our government's foreign policy.

The Javits', Ribicoffs, etc., are more concerned with Israel's welfare than with any success for our own Middle East policy.

The blacks rally to the support of the PLO — not because they believe in their cause, but because Andrew Young lost his job. (What a wasted opportunity! Mr. Young could have accomplished so much, given a smaller mouth).

Racial prejudice and pride persist, to the extent that many Americans (some in positions of power) don't give their allegiance entirely to the United States. It would seem that, after 200 years, we would be simply "American" — and not Irish-American or Jewish-American or black-American.

PETER LAURSEN.

Brussels.

Tip for Chrysler

In happy remembrance of my old Chrysler car, which I found, already some 40 years ago, to be a too great gas consumer for my young-man's budget of those days and which I then replaced by a smaller car, I would like to suggest that whoever helps Chrysler out of its present difficulties might do a useful thing by getting Chrysler to start producing buses for public transport.

MARC W. VAN WEEDE.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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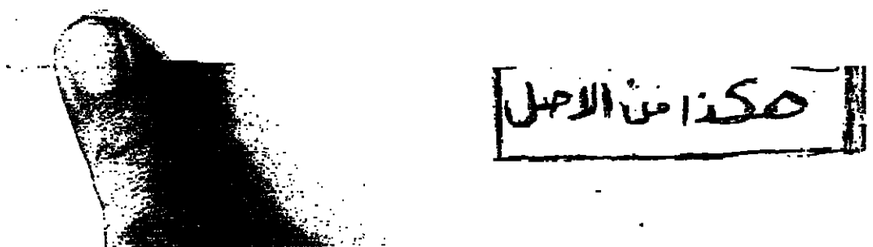

i Backers Admitted

diers Screen Attenders Mass Rally' in Kabul

By Michael T. Kaufman

, Afghanistan, Sept. 9 A recent demonstration, illed as a mass rally, but seemed to be by invita-

with fixed bayonets ss intersections leading n plaza and turned back wore turbans or veils rs stepped aside for in- men and women whose d bearing marked them rs of the ruling Khalq arty.

,000 crowded the square ly held to support separa- ents in neighboring Pak- e women wore straight blouses, and makeup. ore suits or sports jack- re clean-shaven. Many of flectively put their hands ckets when they stepped rb. Sometimes one would d the jacket flapped up pistol butt sticking out sband.

ple in the plaza, most of g, were clustered in units 0. It was explained that the committees for the f the revolution, which established in neighbor- the university and in fac- ey worked both as evan- the revolution and as in- of purge and vigilance. gets, a young English- member said, were coun- ionaries.

rchasnite Faction

st serious of these alleged aists appeared to be the te faction of leftists, s once in league with the ty but split away largely nality issues.

the demonstration, the ds dotted with placards he portrait of President ammed Taraki, the 62- arty founder who gener- rred to as "great leader," ader" or "son of the Af- ple." He is actually the illiterate shepherd. He be- ournalist and writer and several years as a transla- e U.S. Information Ser- tail not mentioned in his ography.

e its name, Mr. Taraki's never had mass support, for a vanguard party its hip has been small. At the he April, 1978, coup that the party to power, there were *no more than 4,000* hard-core loyalists. Most of these were urban, detribalized and middle class. Many were trained in the West, notably in the United States. Now, according to Premier Hafizullah Amin, the No. 2 man in the party and government hierarchies, "we have many, many, perhaps 100,000."

To an outsider who has seen the Soviet-aided transformations of traditional society in Ethiopia and Angola, there are striking echoes. There is, for example, a familiar tone to the expostulation of a recently learned doctrine.

Indian Newspapers

"We are putting an end to man's exploitation of man," said a young woman customs officer who took Indian newspapers from a traveler, explaining that the papers, including one published by the Moscow-backed Communist Party of India, were not permitted.

In a manner that seems eager to minimize any dependency on the Soviet Union, Mr. Amin and Mr. Taraki avoid references to Marxism, socialism or communism in their statements. But they call their friends "comrades," have busts of Lenin in their offices and have raised the red banner. The blueprint for the future that they affirm is always something called "working-class ideology."

A paradox at the demonstration was the absence of the working class. When this was noted to Fatah Nirwad, the deputy secretary of the press section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said, "It is not necessary that the workers should be leading. A working-class party does not mean that the majority is constituted by workers but rather that the members are equipped with the ideology of the working class."

6 W. Germans Killed

BONN, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — Six West Germans have been found shot dead near Kabul, the West German Foreign Ministry said today.

The bodies of the victims — two teachers, their wives and the two children of one of the couples — were found on Friday night about 15 kilometers outside the city, a spokesman said. He added that Bonn had asked the Afghan government for an explanation but had received no answer.

1 6 Months

m the w Peace Treaty in Chad ld Unlikely to End War

By David Lamb

BI, Sept. 9 — Another aty — the fourth in less months — has gone into he central African state of t few observers believe ll end 13 years of civil war ous strife.

test accord was signed in ast month at a weeklong e *that brought together* 4 bickering factions. It uerrilla leader Goukouni 35, the interim president tions are held within 18

ling to reports from e, France started with- its 2,500 troops from the shed country last week, as l in the accord. The signa- id that France's military was an obstacle to peace.

Civilians to Leave

n intelligence sources, believe that the French *at was all that prevented a* breakdown of order. the 400 French civilian ns and experts in Chad re- have said that they, too, e the country. France had ed a substantial presence since the colony gained in- ace in 1960.

art of the agreement, *n is to become a demilitar-* e and a peacekeeping force inea, Benin and the Congo Marxist countries — will to Chad. A Nigerian force gned to enforce the last which was signed in March, drew when the agreement l.

ublished text of the new nt makes no mention of the l 3,000 Libyan troops who northern Chad in June, or does it refer to the quare-mile, uranium-rich Aozou strip that Libya annexed in 1975.

Chad comprises separate cultural entities: an Arab north and an African south populated by Christians and animists. In 1965, the nomadic Toubou tribe, fighting under the banner of the National Liberation Front (Frolinat), launched a revolt *in* the mountainous north against the southern-dominated government. French troops were used from 1968 to 1971 in an unsuccessful attempt to put down the rebellion.

Liberation Front Splinters

Mr. Goukouni, the new president, had been the leader of the National Liberation Front. But in the past three years, the front had splintered into different factions, other guerrilla groups had sprung up to espouse varying causes and Chad had disintegrated into mini-states divided on the basis of religious and tribal interests. Today, there are at least three "national armies" in Chad and most of the 11 signatories to the accord are bitter enemies.

The new government is controlled for the first time by northern Moslems. The southerners have reacted by setting up a virtually independent administration in their area and by balking at accepting the portfolios assigned to them in the Ndjamena government.

© Los Angeles Times

Associated Press

RECYCLED CYCLES — In Amsterdam, bicycles have become a medium of art as well as of transportation. Two wall sculptures made of discarded bicycle parts illustrate the trend.

On Translating Scientific Works

N.Y. Publisher, Russians Reach Accord

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (NYT) — The second Moscow International Book Fair has produced a major deal between the Soviet publishing authorities and a New York-based publisher of scientific and technical works, it has been announced.

Martin Tash, president of *Plenum Publishing Corp., an exhibitor* at the fair, said Friday that he has concluded an agreement for translating and publishing material from more than 90 Soviet journals during the next 10 years and for expanding his company's translations of Soviet technical books.

The agreement, an extension of previous arrangements that have been two years under discussion, provides for royalties to be paid by Plenum on a minimum of $87 million in sales of translated works. The Soviet side, Mr. Tash said, *stands to receive a minimum of $8* million in royalties. "It is my understanding," he said, "that this is the largest journal agreement of its kind ever concluded anywhere."

Mr. Tash reacted coolly when asked what he thought about the protest by the Association of American Publishers against the confiscation of 44 American books out of the 13,000 shipped to the fair.

No Censorship Seen

In his own area of scientific and technical information, he said, he has not run into any Soviet censorship in the 30 years that Plenum has been doing business with the Soviet Union, and he did not know of any censorship encountered by his colleagues in the same field.

In private, many U.S. publishing representatives, and particularly those in the scientific and educational fields, have criticized their colleagues who have shipped in books that were likely to be seized and who then protested vociferously when the seizures occurred.

Such actions, they feel, create an atmosphere of confrontation that *interferes with the business negotiations* that are one reason for holding an international book fair.

A second reason — to acquaint people of the host country with the best that is being written elsewhere — can only slowly be introduced in *the Soviet Union, they feel.* "The meat-axe approach," a critic said, "only stiffens official Soviet resistance."

Jordan May Join Palestine Talks, Sadat Discloses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Insisting that Egypt and Israel have achieved *progress in talks* toward Palestinian self-rule, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview broadcast today that Jordan might join the negotiations by the end of the year.

"There is progress," the Egyptian leader said on NBC television's "Meet the Press" program. "There is progress." But Mr. Sadat, who was interviewed for the program last week in Haifa, Israel, during a break in talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, declined to reveal details of the progress.

Asked if he expects King Hussein of Jordan to join the negotiations *on Palestinian self-rule*, Mr. Sadat said: "I, myself, I think, by the end of this year, we shall be anticipating King Hussein and maybe others, also." He indicated that the Palestine Liberation Organization also may join the talks *on self-rule for the Arab residents* of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat complained about attempts by reporters to find out the details of the negotiations, saying his Camp David summit with Mr. Begin and President Carter succeeded because of the secrecy.

"We don't want to be harassed, both of us, either Begin or me," he said. "We are in the process already, and we are doing our best already, and we have a year, the rest of the year that has been stated in the Camp David agreement."

Dominican Toll In Storm: 1,200

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 9 (AP) — The civil defense office reported yesterday that the Dominican death toll from the hurricane designated David appears to be 1,200 with more than 3,500 wounded and 400 still missing.

Rescue workers continued to search for victims of the hurricane that hit the Dominican Republic Aug. 31. Relief crews have distributed more than 4,000 tons of food, *according to Philip Schawar, director* of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

On Friday, a U.S. Marine Ch-53 helicopter crashed while flying through torrential rains in the hard-hit San Cristobal region west of Santo Domingo. The co-pilot and two Dominicans were killed and six U.S. Marines were injured.

U.S. to Lift Ban On Licenses for Nuclear Plants

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has agreed to lift a suspension on the processing of nuclear power plant licenses, but took care to allow for possible changes in licensing procedures.

The NRC staff had tried to end the ban last month but retreated when the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island protested. Its members said that they feared their forthcoming recommendations might be ignored.

Under the decision, which was made last week, the NRC staff will proceed with applications for construction permits and newly operating licenses, but none will be issued by the NRC until after the presidential commission makes its final report. That report is expected on Oct. 25.

"We'll look at the report and see what their recommendations are," considering them as part of the requirements for new licenses, NRC Chairman Joseph Hendrie said. He added that this would enable the licensing procedure to continue without disturbing the commission's work.

Cholera Cases in Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — Fourteen persons suffering from cholera have been admitted to hospital in the Jordan Valley and officials are taking measures to prevent *the disease from spreading to* Amman, the Health Ministry said yesterday.

Texas Governor Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Texas Gov. William Clements and 36 agricultural experts arrived in Moscow yesterday on a three-week tour of Communist countries to promote Texas agricultural products.

The group had already visited Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where the group toured a collective farm and discussed cattle breeding with local farmers. "Hungary and Czechoslovakia are much more prosperous than we anticipated," Mr. Clements said. "The standards of living are much higher than we expected. Everyone seems busy making progress."

The group will visit Poland and Yugoslavia before returning to Texas Sept. 22.

Growing Reliance on Imports Cited

Wealthy Nations Pledge More Food Aid

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Sept. 9 (NYT) — A determination by the poor countries of the world to coordinate action to feed their hungry populations *and a greater aid commitment* by the wealthy nations have emerged from the fifth session of the World Food Council that ended here Friday.

Although officials of the council said that the idea of a national food strategy had gained ground in the neediest parts of the world, the council also noted in its final document "the growing dependence of most developing countries on commercial and food aid imports to meet essential food needs."

"Specially alarming," the council added, "is that current and projected levels of investment in food production and distribution fall far short of assuring the food needs of the world's growing population."

The council, a 36-nation body set up by the United Nations General Assembly, adopted the idea of national food strategies at its fourth session, in Mexico City last year. *Such a strategy involves a restructuring* of intergovernmental coordination involving food and includes a more effective distribution of foreign aid.

Strategies Adopted

In Eastern Asia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines have adopted such strategies and in Africa, Senegal, the Sudan and Nigeria have made some progress. In Latin America, only Honduras has expressed an interest in such plans.

At the same time, donor countries responded favorably because their help will be used more effectively. The United States pledged greater technical assistance for food strategy plans, Canada pledged *an additional $2 million in* aid and Italy said it would seek to double its assistance to international organizations.

The Italian offer went almost unnoticed until council chairman Arturo Tanco Jr. of the Philippines raised it Friday. He said Italy was prepared to give $250 million and invited the Italian delegate to speak on the subject.

"The chairman is in error," the Italian responded. "It is $500 million."

Increased Pressure

"In that case," Mr. Tanco answered, "you can speak twice."

Officials of the council are understood to be less happy with the contributions from the Commmunist bloc, represented on the council by the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland. International pressure on these countries to contribute additional money or food is expected to increase. The same pressure will be exerted on the Organization of *Petroleum Exporting Countries.*

"If hunger and malnutrition are to be overcome," the council declared, "the task must be reaffirmed as the common and joint responsibility of the international community."

I.A. Richards, 86, Dies; British Literary Critic

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT) — I. A. Richards, 86, the teacher and writer whose influential early books on literary criticism urged Occidental man to feel and reason in a coherent way, died Friday in Cambridge, England. He had been seriously ill since returning last month from a stay in China.

Ivor Armstrong Richards dazzled Cambridge University in the *1920s with his works on criticism.* In the 1930s, he became a champion of Basic English as the simplest way to teach the language to foreigners, taught English at Harvard University from 1944 to 1963 and, decade after decade, generated interest among intellectuals in the nature of imagination and thought and the power of language.

His influential early works, "Priaciples of Literary Criticism" and "Practical Criticism," argued that coherent feeling and reasoning were necessary if Western civilization was to endure. In Cambridge, England, where he studied, lectured *and returned in recent years to live,* he gained fame early for his insight into poetry, his rigor as a philosopher and his alertness to the lessons of psychology.

In the 1930s, he began working on linguistics and primary education, *teaching for years at Qinghua* University in Peking before starting his career at Harvard as a lecturer in literary criticism from 1939 to 1944. Much of his time was spent teaching and promoting Basic English, a boiled-down version of a form of English developed by another Cambridge University scholar, Charles Kay Ogden, comprising *fewer than 900 words.*

"It takes only 400 words of Basic to run a battleship; with 850 words you can run the planet." Prof. Richards liked to say, and he hoped it would be a widely effective way of bridging the language barrier.

Earlier this year he returned to China to resume his work with Basic English.

In his approach to more abstruse intellectual matters, he said a few years ago: "I'm an inventor and I'm a philosopher. At Cambridge *University, I studied what we* called mental and moral sciences. That made one familiar with the incomprehensible. Mysteries are the food of the mind and all the fundamental mysteries are necessary to sanity. In asylums you meet *people who have the answers; sane* people never have the answers."

Prof. Richards was born Feb. 26, 1893, in Sandbach, in Cheshire, England. He attended Clifton College before going to Cambridge University's Magdalene College, *where he graduated in 1915 and be*came in the 1920s a lecturer in English and moral sciences.

Along with Charles Ogden, his collaborator on, "The Meaning of Meaning," Prof. Richards became regarded as the prime mover of the *science of semantics* — the science of meaning. "Metaphors are the basis of thinking," he argued, and "intelligence is the ability to ferret out the meaning of old words in new settings."

Radio Broadcasts

His ruminations about meaning nourished his enthusiasm for Basic English. In China, he promoted it as head of the Orthological Institute of China from 1936 to 1938. *Later, in the United States,* he made radio broadcasts in Basic English that were beamed from Boston to Latin American countries, and he supervised the preparation of Basic English textbooks designed for students whose native *tongues were Spanish and Por*tuguese.

Vidoe Smilevski

BELGRADE, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — Vidoe Smilevski, 64, president of Yugoslavia's constituent Republic of Macedonia, died of a heart attack last night, officials said.

Sees Monetary Policy as Key

GATT Challenges Oil Price, Inflation Link

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — Leading experts on world trade have challenged the view that oil price increases will mean higher costs and unemployment for the countries importing oil.

"Inflationary consequences can occur only if changes in monetary policy fail to guard adequately against them," said a report to be issued tomorrow by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the main agency monitoring international trade.

Referring to the 60 percent increase in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries this year, the GATT report said that "with the right policy response, the impact of this particular increase in petroleum prices on the price level and economic growth can be kept both relatively small and mostly temporary."

The report by senior officials of the 84-country trade agency said inflation rose sharply from mid-1978 and into the first half of 1979 both in West Europe, where economic growth speeded up, and in North America where it slowed down.

But it was "dangerously wrong," the report declared, to think that the oil price increases during the first half of this year were to blame for current inflation in industrial countries.

"In the United States it was not unexpected. Much more ominous has been the resurgence of inflation in the strong currency countries or for the economic recession now under way in the United States.

"In both the United States and Western Europe, inflation rates were already rising by the middle of 1978 when the impression that a petroleum glut existed was widespread," it said.

The report said that "if the oil price increase was the most spectacular economic event in the period under review, the resurgence of inflation in industrial countries must be the most serious."

The report said that "if the oil price increase was the most spectacular economic event in the period under review, the resurgence of inflation in industrial countries must be the most serious."

Californian Named FDA Commissioner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (IHT) — Dr. Jere Goyan, dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of California in San Francisco, yesterday was named commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The appointment was announced by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Harris.

Dr. Goyan will direct an agency with 7,500 employees, a $300 million budget, and important regulatory responsibilities over several leading U.S. industries. He said that among his difficult decisions will be determining the future of saccharin, which in laboratory tests has produced cancer in rats.

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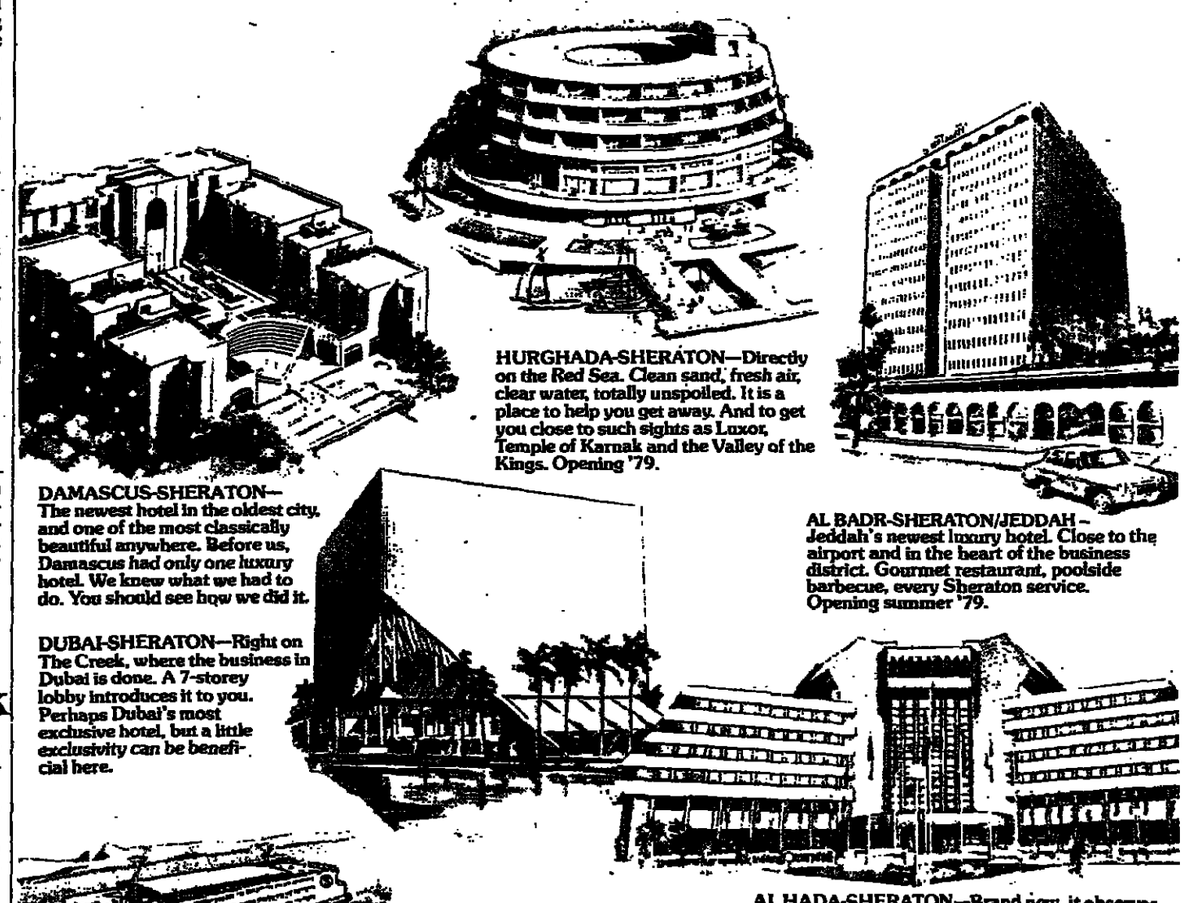

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AL HADA-SHERATON—Brand new, it observes the Saudi-Arabian scene from a mountain peak near Taif. Certainly a view. But the rooms, the business facilities, the menu are also a little breathtaking.

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 5.20s92	87.25
IAm 6⅜s93	78.4
World Bank	
IntBk 4⅜s80	93.1
IntBk 3¼s81	94
IntBk 5⅜s91	72.16
IntBk 5⅞s92	70
IntBk 5⅝s93	73
IntBk 6⅝s94	76
IntBk 8⅜s95	92.16
IntBk 8⅛s96	85
InBk 8.15s85	93.16
IntBk 8.3s80	96
InBk 8.6s85	96.8
InBk 8.35s80	98
InBk 8.85s85	96.72
InBk 9.35s00	95.16
IntBk 8s81	96
IntBk 8⅜s86	94.8
InBk 8.85s01	89.16
IntBk 7.8s86	86.16
IntBk 7s82	94.16
IntBk 7.65s87	88.19
IntBk 8¼s02	86.16
IntBk 7⅛s82	94.16
IntBk 7⅝s87	90
IntBk 8.35s02	89.24
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	100
AMint 9⅜s95	87
APL 10⅞s97	85½
ARA 4⅜s96	65
ATO 4⅜s87	68¼
ATO 10⅝s98	92
AbbtL 6¼s93	88
AbbtL 7⅝s96	93¾
AetnCr 8⅛s83	94⅞
AetnLI 8⅛s07	87⅞
Akzon 7½97	79⅞
AlaBn 10.55s99	100
AlaBnc 9⅜s84	98⅞
AlaP 9s2000	83⅝
AlaP 8½s01	81⅝
AlaP 7⅞s02	76
AlaP 7¾s02	75
AlaP 8⅞s03	82⅛
AlaP 8¼s03	80
AlaP 9¾s04	90
AlaP 10½s05	97½
AlaP 8⅞s06	84⅝
AlaP 8¾s07	83
AlaP 8⅝s87	89⅛
AlaP 9¼07	87¾
AlaP 9½s08	89
AlaP 9⅝s08	90
Aiskin 6s96	101
Alskin 12¾s99	101¾
Alexn 5½s96	58
AlleWI 4s98	46½
AllgL 9s89	94
AlldC 5.2s91	89
AlldC 6.6s93	84
AlldC 7⅝s96	89½
AlldC 8⅞s83	93¼
AlldPd 7s84	83
AlldSt 4½s92	118
AllsIF 8⅛s87	90
AlltF 7⅞s87	87¾
Alcoa 5¼s91	101
Alcoa 6s92	78⅛
Alcoa 9s95	96⅛
AluCo 9½s95	96⅛
AMAX 8s86	92
AMAX 8⅛s96	91⅞
Amerca 5s92	80
AFoP 4.8s87	72⅛
AForP 5s30	55
AAirl 4¼s92	53⅛
AAirl 11s88	103
AAirl 10⅞s88	102⅝
AAirl 10s89	98
ABrnd 4⅝s90	75
ABrnd 8⅛s85	92⅜
ABdt 9.35s00	97½
ACan 6s97	76
ACan 9¼84	98
ACeM 6⅜s91	64
AExC 9½s82	100
AExC 8½s85	91
AExC 8½s86	95
AGnIn 6½s94	108
AHoist 5½s93	98½
AHosp 5¾s99	116¼
AInvt 8¾s89	87⅛
AMF 4¼s81	92½
AmMot 6s88	85
AmStr 9⅞s90	99¾
ASug 5.3s93	65⅝
ASu 5.3s93r	65⅝
ATT 2¾s80	94
ATT 2¾s82	86⅝
ATT 3¼s84	78½
ATT 4⅜s85	80
ATT 4⅜s85r	80
ATT 2⅝s86	71⅝
ATT 2⅞s87	69½

Bonds	Last Price
ATT 3⅞s90	65½
ATT 8⅞00	92⅞
ATT 7s01	78⅝
ATT 6½s79	98 13-16
ATT 7⅛s03	79⅞
ATT 8.80s05	93
ATT 7⅞s82	95⅛
ATT 8⅝s07	91¾
Ames 10s95	92½
Amfac 5¼s94	70¼
Ampx 5½s94	70
AppP 11⅝s83	103⅛
AppP 11s82	99¾
AppP 10⅝s84	99½
AppP 11s87	103
Arco 8.70s81	97
Arco 8s82	95⅝
Arco 8⅝s83	94
Arco 8s84	92½
Arco 7½s82	92½
Arco 7⅞s86	91
ArizP 7.45s02	78
ArizP 9⅛s82	98
ArizP 9.8s80	98 11-32
ArizP 10⅝s00	102¼
ArlnRlt 5s86	52
ArmS 5.9s92	85⅞
ArmS 8.7s95	91½
Armr 5s84	85½
Armr 5s84r	86
ArCk 8s96	88¾
AshO 4⅞s93	116½
AshO 8.8s00	90¼
AsCp 9¼90	95⅛
AsCp 8.2s87	88¾
AsCp 8⅜87	89
Aslnv 4⅛s83	83
Aslnv 4⅞s84	79¾
Atchsn 4s95	61
Atchn 4s95r	61½
Athlne 11s93	95¼
AtlCEl 9⅛s83	97
ARich 5⅝s97	79¼
ARich 8⅝s00	92¾
ARich 7.7s00	85½
ARich 7⅜s03	85¼
AvcoC 5½s93	69
AvcoC 7½s93	75
AvcoF 7⅞s89	84½
AvcoF 9¼s89	98
AvcoF 11s90	102⅛
AvcoF 7⅝s97	79⅞
AvcoF 10½s	99½
AvcoF 9⅞s83	99⅛
AvcoF 8½s84	92
AvcoF 9⅛s98	89½
Avery 9⅛s81	97½
BPNA 9s80	98⅝
BPNA 9⅛s01	95¼
Bally 6s98	132½
BO 4¼s95	61⅝
BO 4½s10A	73
BalGE 3s89	57½
BalGE 3¼s90	63¼
BalGE 4s93	58½
BalGE 10⅝s83	102
BalGE 9⅞s05	100
BalGE 8⅝s06	88⅞
BalGE 8¼s07	84⅝
BalGE 9⅝s08	93½
Bancoh 7s79	99 1-16
BangP 5⅝s92	75
BangP 11⅝s98	99
BangP 11¼s98	97
BkCal 6½s96	88
BkNY 6¼s94	106½
Banka 7⅞s03	82¾
Banka 8⅞s05	92½
Banka 8⅝s07	92⅞
Bkam 8.35s07	87
BnkTr 8⅛s99	84¾
BnkTr 8⅞s02	90
BarcA 8⅞s85	91⅞
BarcA 8⅞s97	90½
BaxL 4⅜s91	122⅝
BecD 4½s88	82½
BecD 5s89	75
BeecA 4⅞s93	178
Belco 4⅞s88	117
Belden 8s90	111
BellCn 9s08	91½
BellPa 8⅝s06	90½
BellPa 7⅛s12	75½
BellPa 7s80	97
BellPa 7½s13	81½
BellPa 9⅝s14	98
BellPa 8⅞s15	91½
BellPa 9⅛s19	95⅝
Bendx 9⅛s81	98
BenCp 7.45s00	80⅝
BenCp 7½s02	80
BenCp 9¾s79	99 17-32
BenCp 8s01	92⅛
BenCp 8.3s03	85⅝
BenCp 8.35s88	90
BenCp 8.4s08	91⅝
BenCp 9.4s85	98⅝
BenCp 11.5s87	98
BenF 4⅞s81	92
BenNJ 7⅝s84	90¼
Berky 5⅝s86	64
BethSt 4½s90	69½
BethSt 5.4s92	81⅛
BethSt 8⅞s01	88⅛
BlkD 8.45s85	94½
Bordn 5⅝s97	76½
Bordn 8½s84	92
Bordn 9⅝s09	100½

Bonds	Last Price
BorW 7⅝s91	89½
BorW 7½s93	80
BorW 9⅞s81	100
vjBoM 6s70f	88¼
vjBos 4½s70l	53
vjBos 4½s70lr	52
Brnt 11⅝s87	105¼
Brnf 9⅝s97	93
BrkUn 9⅞s95	90⅞
BrkUn 8⅞s99	90
BrkUn 9⅞s85	98⅝
BwaF 10⅝s96	99⅛
Brswk 4½s81	92
BudgC 6s10	51¼
Bulova 6s90	71
BurlInd 5s91	74
BurlInd 9s95	94
BurNo 8⅝s96	90
BurNo 5¼s92	109
Burro 7⅝s81	95⅝
Butte 5½s88	90
Butte 10⅞s97	79⅝
CIT 7⅝s81	94½
CIT 8.85s82	96½
CIT 9⅛s95	97½
CIT 8⅞s01	90½
CIT 9s91	91⅛
CIT 8.8s93	89⅞
CIT 9⅜09	97½
CMEI 6½s82f	71
CNA 8½s95	85⅛
Coesr 12½s90	99⅞
Coesr 11¼s97	90½
Coesr 12s94	96⅛
CPcas perp	45
CarPL 7⅝s02	81⅞
CaroT 5⅝s88	95¼
CaroT 9½s00	96
CaroT 7⅜s01	81½
CaroT 9s08	92⅛
Carr 5⅝s89	94
Carr 8⅛s96	86⅞
CartH 7.9s82	93¾
CasNG 10½s92	98
Case 5½s90	77
CastlC 5⅝s94	95
CatTr 5.3s92	75⅛
CatTr 8.6s99	93
CatTr 8⅞s82	95⅝
CatTr 8⅞s99	94¼
CatTr 5½s00	112¼
CatTr 8s01	88½
Cave 11½s00D	94½
Cave 11½s00N	95¼
Celanse 4s90	70
Cenco 5s96	53⅝
CTIUt 8.1s96	84⅞
Cent 7.85s97	81¾
CentTel 9s98	102
ChPap 4½s84	100
ChrtCo 10⅝s98	90¼
ChsBk 4⅞s93	77¾
ChsBk 8⅞s86	93¾
ChsC 6½s96	84
ChsC 10.8s99	100⅛
ChsC 10⅜s09	97⅛
Chelse 5¼s93	61
Chelse 10s99	105½
Chmlrn 9s94	93¾
ChNY 5s93	69
ChNY 5½s96	70
ChNY 8.4s99	89⅞
ChNY 8¼s02	85¾
ChORA 4s89	66¾
C&O 4½s92	62¾
CO 4½s92r	62
ChO 3½s96D	87⅛
CPoM 7¼s12	75⅝
CPoM 8⅞s09	91¾
CPoV 8⅝s09	89⅝
CPoV 9¼s15	99
CPoWas 7¾	80
ChNWn 3s89	47
ChokF 4½s81	92
ChrCft 7s89	106
ChrCft 13s99	102½
Chrysl 8⅞s95	62⅞
Chryslr 8s98	57⅛
ChryF 7⅛s86	66
ChryF 8.35s91	72¾
ChryF 7.7s92	67¼
ChryF 10s81	92
ChryF 9⅛s83	86
ChryF 9s86	80½
ChryF 8⅞s82	84⅛
ChryF 8⅞s84	81½
ChryF 9⅞s87	75⅛
Citicp 6⅝s80	95½
Citicp 10.8s89	100¼
Citicp 5⅜00	73⅝
Citicp 8.45s07	88⅛
Citicp 8⅛s07	85
Citicp 11.1s98	100
Citicp 11.1s04	99⅝
CitSv 7.65s01	83
CitSv 9¼s00	100⅛
CtyInv 7½s90	117
CtyInv 8s91	78⅛
CtyInv 8⅛s91	78⅝
CtyInv 9s96	82¼
CtyInv 9⅛s97	83
ClkEq 9⅛s99	97½
ClkEq 8s87	88⅝
ClevEl 2⅝s85	69
ClevEl 7⅛s90	81⅞
ClevEl 4⅞s94	58¼
ClevEl 8⅞s91	88⅞
ClevEl 8⅞s05	88
ClevEl 9¼s09	91½

Bonds	Last Price
ClevEl 9.85s10	98½
ClevEl 8.85s83	96⅞
ClevEl 8.65s80	97⅞
ClevEl 8⅝s11	85¾
ClevEl 8⅝s12	87⅝
CstSto 7⅜s91	79⅝
ColuG 3⅝s80	94
ColuG 4⅝s83	85½
ColuG 9s94	93¼
ColuG 8⅝s95	90⅝
ColuG 8⅞s96	88
ColuG 8⅛s96	88⅛
ColuG 7½s97M	82⅝
ColuG 7½s97O	80
ColuG 7⅛s98	81¾
ColuG 9⅝s99	99⅛
ColuG 9⅝s89	98⅞
ColuG 9⅝s96	94⅞
ColuPl 5⅝s94	86½
ColuPl 11⅛s90	99½
ColSO 7⅞s80	96½
ColSO 11s83	101
ColSO 9⅛s82	96½
ColSO 9⅛s84	97½
CEn 7.45s96	86⅝
CmlCr 7⅜s93	82½
CmlCr 8s81	95
CmlCr 8.4s81	95
CmlCr 8⅞s86	93¾
CmlCr 8.35s86	91⅛
CmlCr 9s88	95½
CmlSo 4½s91	64¼
CmwE 8s03	83¼
CmwE 8⅞s80	96 1-32
CmwE 8⅛s05	89⅛
CmwE 9s83	97
CmwE 8⅞s81	96
CmwE 9⅛s04	94⅞
CmwE 8s82	94½
CmwE 8⅛s07J	83⅝
CmwE 8⅛s07D	84½
CmwE 8⅛s07	84
CmwE 9⅛s84	97⅞
CmpSci 6s94	85
ConnM 6s96	80⅞
ConEd 3s81	91⅝
ConEd 3⅛s81	90
ConEd 3⅜s82	86½
ConEd 3⅜s85	71
ConEd 3⅜s85r	70
ConEd 4⅞s86	71⅞
ConEd 5s87	73
ConEd 5s87r	72½
ConEd 4⅝s90	62½
ConEd 4⅝s91	63⅝
ConEd 4⅝s91	62½
ConEd 4⅝s92V	60⅞
ConEd 4⅝s92W	60½
ConEd 4⅝s93	59⅝
ConEd 9⅝s	91
ConEd 7.9s01	80⅛
ConEd 7.9s02	80⅝
ConEd 7⅛s03	78⅛
ConEd 8.4s03	83⅝
ConEd 9⅛s04	90
ConFd 7⅛s96	88¾
CnNG 4⅞s82	89¼
CnNG 5s82	88
CnNG 4⅞s83	84½
CnNG 4⅝s87	73¼
CnNG 4⅝s88	71⅞
CnNG 9s95	94¼
CnNG 7⅞s95	85⅝
CnNG 7⅞s97	85
CnNG 7⅛s98	88½
CnNG 8⅝s96	91½
CnPw 4⅝s91	65⅝
CnPw 5⅝s96	67¾
CnPw 6⅞s98	75
CnPw 6⅞s98	72
CnPw 7⅝s99	77
CnPw 8⅝s00	87
CnPw 7½s01	76
CnPw 7½s02J	79
CnPw 8⅝s03	88
CnPw 11⅝s94	102⅛
CnPw 11¼s82	101¾
CnPw 9⅞s80	99 1-32
CnPw 11½s00	105⅝
CnPw 9⅜s06	97¼
CnPw 9s06	90
CnPw 8⅝s07	86¼
CtlAir 3½s92	60¼
CtlGp 8½s90	93
CtlGp 8.85s08	94½
CtlC 10.6s89	99½
CtlC 10.66s87	99
CtlllR 7⅝s79	97½
CtlOil 7½s99	84¼
CtlOil 9⅛s99	98⅛
CtlOil 8⅞s01	94⅛
CtlOil 9⅝s09	99½
CtTCal 10s82	98¾
CTTI 10⅜s83	101⅛
CtlDat 5⅜s87	75½
CoopL 7½s91	113⅞
CoopL 4½s92	64
CrnPd 4⅝s83	84
CrnPd 5⅝s92	83⅝
Crnng 8.65s80	97⅞
Crane 7s93	73⅝
Crane 7s94	72¼
Crane 10⅝s94	96½
CrdF 8s92	85⅝
CrdF 10⅛s81	99⅛
CrdF 9s86	93½
CrocN 5⅝s96	85
CrocN 10s94	99½
CrocN 8.6s02	90

Bonds	Last Price
CrwnC 6⅞s88	73¼
Culb 11½s05	91
CumE 8⅞s95	91⅞
CyprM 8⅞s85	93¼
DPF 5⅞s87	68¼
Dana 7.2s96	86½
Dart 4⅛s97	75⅛
DatGen 8⅜s02	84
Davc 5⅜s94	77⅛
Davc 6s94	81½
Devc 6⅛s96	98½
DaytH 7⅝s94	94⅝
DaytH 9⅝s95	99
DaytP 8s03	81
DaytP 10⅝s87	99¾
DaytP 10.7s05	103
DaytP 8⅜s07	87¼
Deere 4⅝s83	86⅛
Deere 7.9s87	91½
Deere 5½s01	118½
DeerCr 8s84	91¼
DelPw 9⅝s83	99
D&RG 4½s18	65⅝
DetEd 3¼s80	94⅞
DetEd 2⅝s82	82⅞
DetEd 2⅝s84	74⅝
DetEd 2⅝s84r	74
DetEd 6s96	64⅛
DetEd 6.4s98	67
DetEd 9s99	86
DetEd 9.15s00	85½
DetEd 8.15s00	78⅛
DetEd 8⅛s01	78⅛
DetEd 7⅛s01	72⅜
DetEd 7½s03	71¾
DetEd 9⅝s04	92⅝
DetEd 12½s79	100
DelEd 12⅝s82	104⅞
DetEd 11⅞s00	107
DetEd 10⅝s06	100
DlGlor 5⅜s93	76½
DiaSTel 7s08	77
Digit 9⅞s2000	97½
Digit 4½s02	116
Dilling 5½s94	68
Divers 9⅞s91	82
DmBk 7⅞s96	81
Dow 4.35s88	84½
Dow 7.75s99	86
Dow 8⅞s2000	92¾
Dow 8.92000	93
Dow 8½s05	91
Daw 8½s06	90⅞
Dresr 9⅞s95	100½
Dresr 8.65s85	94½
duPnt 8s81	95⅛
duPnt 8.45s04	92
duPnt 8s86	92¼
duPnt 8½s06	92⅞
DukeP 7⅛s02	80
DukeP 7⅛s02	77
DukeP 7⅛s03	80
DukeP 8⅛s03	84¼
DukeP 9⅞s04	97¾
DukeP 9½s05	95¾
DukeP 8⅜s06	85⅛
DukeP 8⅛s07	85¼
DukeP 9⅝s08	95
DuqL 8⅞s00	89½
DuqL 9s06	87
DuqL 8⅝s07	85⅝
DuqL 10⅛s09	99¾
EGG 3½s87	82
ESys 4½s92	109
EasAir 5s92	53
EasAir 4⅞s93	53
EasAir 11½s99	99½
EatnCr 8½s84	92⅛
ElPas 8⅛s95	129⅝
ElPas 6s93A	128½
Engih 5¼97	149⅞
Ens 9⅝s95	97¼
Ens 8.95s99	92
Ens 10⅝s00	101⅛
Ens 8⅝s01	88⅝
EqtLf 6⅞90	77
EssxC 11⅝98	99
Exxon 6s97	73⅝
Exxon 6½s98	78
ExxP 9s04	94⅝
ExxP 8.05s80	96⅝
ExxP 8⅞00	95½
ExxP 7.65s83	93
ExxP 8¼01	88¼
FMC 4¼s92	76¼
FMC 7½s01	83⅛
FMC 9½2000	96¼
FMCF 9½s83	98⅝
Fairch 4⅞s92	165¼
FairFd 9s96	94½
Farah 5s94	44¾
Feddr 5s96	49½
Feddr 8⅞s94	72
FedN 4⅞s96	95
FedSt 8⅞s95	90⅞
Flimwy 11s98	89½
Flimwy 10s99	83¼
Finan 10⅛s90	98⅛
FinCpA 6s88	68⅞
FBkSy 8⅞s83	97¼
FBkSy 11.1s89	99
FstChl 6⅞s80	96
FstChl 7⅛s86	91
FIntBn 9s83	96⅞

Bonds	Last Price
FIntBn 9⅝s99	98½
FIntBn 10.65s87	99⅞
FMerBc 9⅝s83	98⅛
FNBAtl 9s84	96⅝
FNBo 6⅝s80	96⅝
FNBo 7.6s81	94⅞
FNBo 8s82	92½
FNBo 8.3s85	92⅛
FPenn 5s93	57
FstSec 11s99	102
FWis 8½s96	86¼
FlshM 4⅛s97	65
FishF 6½s94	70⅛
FlexiV 4⅝s97	74
FlaPL 8⅞s80	98
FlaPL 8⅞s82	96½
FlaPL 10⅞s81	100⅛
FlaPL 9⅝s84	96⅞
FlyTigr 7s80	98½
FlyTigr 9s91	93½
Ford 8⅛s90	92½
Ford 7.4s80	98
Ford 7.85s94	89⅞
Ford 9⅛s94	98
FrdC 8⅝s90A	95
FrdC 8⅞s90N	96⅛
FrdC 8½s91	92⅛
FrdC 7½s91	85¼
FrdC 4½s96	69
FrdC 4⅞s98	77½
FrdC 7s80	97 1-32
FrdC 7½s92	85½
FrdC 8.7s99	92½
FrdC 7½s93	83
FrdC 8⅝s82	95⅛
FrdC 9⅝s81	98¾
FrdC 10⅝s94	102
FrdC 8⅝s83	96⅝
FrdC 9⅛s95	98½
FrdC 8.85s85	95
FrdC 9.7s00	99
FrdC 8⅞s86	95½
FrdC 8⅝s86	91⅛
FrdC 9½s01	95½
FrdC 8.1s84	91⅛
FrdC 8⅛s88	90¼
FrdC 8⅛s01	91¼
FrdC 7⅞s89	87
FrdC 7.85s88	88
FrdC 8⅝s84	94
FrdC 9s84	95⅛
FrdC 8⅞s90	95⅝
FrdC 9½s85	98⅝
FrdC 9.55s89	99
ForeD 4½s80	95
FoMcK 6s94	86½
Frut 5½s94	82½
Frut 9.7s96	95
Frut 7s79	98 21-32
FruF 9.15s83	96½
FruF 8s87	85¼
Fuqua 9½s98	81
Fuqua 9⅞s97	86
GTE 10s2000	100½
Gamb 10s89	90¼
GambC 9⅝s86	94½
GnATr 5⅜s99	77
GnEl 5.3s92	80⅝
GnEl 7½s96	86⅝
GnEl 8½s04	94⅝
GEICr 7s80	97½
GEICr 8⅞s82	96¼
GEICr 8.6s85	94⅛
GEICr 8.4s81	98½
GEICr 8⅛s86	90
GEICr 7⅞s88	87
GEICr 9⅛s84	98⅝
GEICr 9⅝s87	100⅝
GenFin 9½s84	96
GFood 8⅞s90	98
GFood 7½s84	91½
GHost 6s90f	60½
GHost 7s94	61
GHost 5s88	80
GHost 11s88	137
GnInst 5s92	86¾
GMills 8⅞s95	93¼
GMills 8s99	90½
GMA 5s80	94⅞
GMA 5s81	93½
GMA 5s81r	91⅞
GMA 4⅞s82	87⅛
GMA 4⅞s83	86
GMA 4½s85	78½
GMA 4½s85r	78½
GMA 4⅞s86	77¼
GMA 4⅞s87	75⅛
GMA 6⅛s88	80⅛
GMA 7½s90	80½
GMA 8s93	85¾
GMA 7⅜s94	84⅝
GMA 7¼s95	82⅞
GMA 7½s92	83⅛
GMA 7.85s98	83⅝
GMA 8⅞s99	92⅛
GMA 8.70s83	95⅛
GMA 8⅝s85	94
GMA 8¼s84	93
GMA 8⅛s86A	90¼
GMA 8⅛s86J	93
GMA 8.15s86	90⅛
GMA 8⅛s96	86⅝
GMA 7.35s87	87⅛
GMA 8s02	86

Bonds	Last Price
GMA 8s07	86⅛
GMA 8¼s06	88½
GMA 8.2s98	90¾
GMA 8⅝s88	92¼
GMA 8⅞s85	95⅛
GMA 9s84	96⅞
GMA 9⅝s89	100¼
GMA 9⅝s03	99½
GMA 9⅛s89	96¾
GMA 9.4s04	97¾
GM 8.05s85	92⅞
GM 8⅝s05	94⅞
GTE 4s90	65½
GTE 6¼s91	88⅝
GTE 5s92	70
GTE 9⅞s95	100½
GTE 6⅛s96	83
GTE 9⅞s99	95½
GWat 8⅞s96	89½
Gene 10⅝s84	90⅞
GaPac 5⅝s96	98
GaPac 6⅞s82	93⅛
GaPw 8⅞s00	85
GaPw 7⅝s01	73⅛
GaPw 8⅛s07	79
GaPw 7⅝s01	74⅛
GaPw 7½s02J	72
GaPw 7½s02D	72¼
GaPw 8⅜s04	81½
GaPw 11⅝s00	101½
GaPw 11⅝s05	102
GaPw 9⅝s06	95⅝
GaPw 10⅛s09	97¾
GaPw 11s09	102
GldLw 4⅞s87	89
GloMar 12⅝s98	103½
Gdrch 8¼s94	89⅝
Gdrch 7s97	76⅛
Gdrch 9⅝s82	99
Gdyr 8.6s95	88⅛
GordnJ 5s88	90
Grace 4¼s90	73½
Grace 6½s96	110½
GranC 4⅝s94	68¼
GlNoN 7⅝s98	86⅝
GlWst 6s87	79
GGlan 4¼s92	81
Greyh 6½s90	86
Greyh 9⅝s01	92½
GreyF 9.7 84	97½
GthRt 6⅜s82	81⅞
Grum 8s99	104
GlfWn 6s88	74⅛
GlfWn 5½s93	83
GlfWn 7s03A	65½
GlfWn 7s03B	65⅝
GlfMO 4s44	34
GlfMO 5s56f	36½
GlfOil 8½s95	90⅝
GlfOil 9.55s09	95½
GlfRes 10⅝s97	94⅞
GlfStU 3⅝s81	87
GlfStU 3⅛s82	81¾
GlfStU 7⅛s92	87
Halib 8⅛s81	95¼
HamP 5s94	73
HarBk 7.2s80	96⅛
HSMx 8½s96	87
Hartfd 8½s96	85⅛
Hawn 9s2000	91
Hawn 11¼s04	108½
Heilr 9½s89	97⅝
Heilr 9⅞s91	90⅛
Heilr 7⅞s80	96⅝
Heilr 8.1s87	89¼
Hercul 6½s99	83
Hercul 8⅞s83	94¼
Heubn 4½s97	65
Heubn 8⅞s85	94
Holidy 9½s95	95¼
HonyF 8.2s98	84
HonyF 9.65s81	99¼
HonyF 8.7s86	94¼
Honey 9⅝s09	98⅛
HosAff 10s99	90⅜
HosAH 10s91	96⅝
HoCp 10⅝s90	101¾
Hostin 5⅜s94	69½
HousF 8s84	93⅛
HouF 10.4s81	101
HouF 10⅛s94	104
HousF 8.3s96	92⅝
HouF 7.85s86	89
HousF 8.2s07	86⅞
HousF 8⅛s83	96½
HousL 5⅛s85	85
HNG 9.75s95	99⅛
Humn 11.7s98	96¼
Humn 9½s98	81
Humbl 6⅝s98	82⅝
HuntIR 9⅞s04	77½
ICI 8⅞s03	96¼
ITTF 9.7s83	98
ITTF 11¼s85	101
IllBel 7⅝s06	81⅞
IllBel 8s04	85⅛
IllBel 8¼s16	88½
InMic 10¼s82	97½
InMic 11s83	101½
InMic 10⅛s87	99½
InMP 10⅞s84	100⅛
IndBel 8⅛s11	84¾
IndBel 10s14	102
IndBel 8⅛s17	85½

Bonds	Last Price
IndBel 8s14	86½
IngR 8⅛s86	95
InldSt 4½s89	72
InldSt 6½s92	81
InldSt 8⅞s95	92⅛
Insilco 9⅛s97	108
Insinv 7⅞s00f	93⅛
Intrik 8.8s96	91½
IntHrv 4⅝s85	87
IntHrv 4.8s91	82½
InHvC 8⅝s91	89
InHvC 9.15s82	97
InHvC 8⅝s81	96⅛
InHvC 9s84	95½
InHvC 8.35s86	88½
InMin 4s91	142⅝
IPap 8.85s95	95
IPap 4⅛96	59½
IntSilvr 5s93	66
IntTT 4.9s87	76⅛
IntTT 8.9s95	92½
IntTT 11s82	102
IntTT 9⅛s83	98⅛
IntTT 8⅞00	114½
IntTT 10s00	100
IpcoH 5⅛s89	69⅛
Itel 9⅝s98	58⅜
Itel 10½s98	70
JCP 10⅛s85	98⅞
JnM 9.7s85	99¾
JonsLI 6⅞s94	55⅝
JonsLI 6½s88	64⅝
JonsL 6⅝s94	64⅝
JonsL 9⅞s95	85½
JonsL 9⅝s96	83
Kmart 6s99	94
Kane 9½s90	86
KaufB 12⅝s99	102
Kellog 8⅞s85	96⅝
Kenn 7⅞s01	82
KyPw 7⅝s80	99
KerrMc 8s83	95⅝
KeyBk 7⅝s02	80⅛
KeySti 7⅛s93	75⅝
Kidde 10½s83	100⅝
Kidde 9⅝s03	96½
Kirsch 6s95	77⅛
Kraft 6⅞s96	87⅝
Kraft 8⅞s04	92
Krogr 9s95	95½
Krogr 8.7s98	93
Krogr 9⅞s83	100⅝
LTV 5s88	57½
LTV 9⅛s97	71⅛
LTV 11s07	82
LearS 10s84	94
Liemk 11s98	90
Liemk 11⅞s99	99
LigGp 6s92	77⅛
Lionel 10⅝s99	90½
Litton 3½s87	86½
Lockh 4½s92	62⅝
Loew 6⅞s93	75¼
LomN 5½s91	84½
LoisLI 9¼s82	97¼
LoisLI 9⅛s83	95⅞
Loral 10⅝s97	98⅝
Lorilld 6⅞s93	75¼
LouN 11s85	101
Lowen 8½s96	80⅛
LuckSt 8½s96	90
LuckSt 6⅝s00	120
Lykes 7½s94N	58
Lykes 7½s94	57½
Lykes 11s00	81⅝
MGIC 5s93	70½
MGIC 8⅞s88	92½
MckF 9⅝s90	98
MckF 9⅝s91	97
MckTr 5⅜s81	96
MckTr 7⅞s97	83
MckTr 10⅞s85	102¼
Macke 4⅞s92	69
MacMl 4s92	83½
McyCr 8s82	94½
McyCr 9⅛s80	97⅞
MeYk 9.1s02	90¼
MeYk 8½s02	90⅛
MfrH 7.6s81	95¼
MfrH 8⅛s04	86
MfrH 8⅞s82	95
MfrH 8⅛s07	84
MfrH 11⅛s87	98⅝
MfrHT 8⅛s85	95
MAPCO 10⅞s99	100½
MarO 7.65s83	91⅞
Marcor 6½s88	78½
MarM 7⅝s03	75½
MdCu 5⅛s94	83⅛
MaMu 6⅞s98	76⅛
MaMu 6⅝s91	73⅞
MasEl 9⅞s82	98⅛
McCro 5s81	87
McCro 6½s92	59
McCro 7½s94	61¼
McCro 7½s94N	60
McCro 7⅝s97	62⅞
McCro 7⅞s95	63
McDnl 9⅝s82	98⅛
McDD 4⅜s91	93
McGH 3⅞s92	65½
Meod 8½s95	90¼
Melin 7.8s82	94⅛
Melin 10.8s89	101

Bonds	Last Price
Melin 11½s89	98⅞
Melvl 4⅞s96	94⅞
Memx 5⅛s90	62
Merck 7⅞s85	92¼
MGM 9s92	93
MGM 10s93	93⅛
MGM 10½s96	100⅛
MGM 9⅝s86	96
Metro 9½s88	96
MichB 7⅝s11	81¼
MichB 7s12	74¼
MichB 9.6s08	97½
MichB 8⅞s15	85½
MicG 10⅝s82	100⅛
MicW 8⅞s93	94
MidMl 8s80	95⅞
MidlBk 8⅝s84	94½
MileL 8.7s96	86½
MpisSL 6s85r	83⅛
MMM 8.20s	94
MRvT 9⅜s90	95½
MKT 4s90	54¼
MKT 5½s33f	26
MPcCp 8s94	193
MPac 4¼s90	68¼
MPac 4¼s90r	68
MPac 4¼s05	52
MPac 4¼s05r	52½
MPac 4¼s20f	48
MPac 4¼s30f	46½
MPac 5s45f	48
MoPtC 10s97	97
MoAl 8.4s05	91¼
Mobil 8½s01	90⅝
MobO 7⅝s01	84⅛
MohD 5½s94	61
Monog 10s99	90¼
Monog 11s04	97⅛
Mons 8s85	92
Mons 8½s00	92
MnlWC 4⅞s80	95 1-32
MnlWC 4⅜s81	92½
MnlWC 6⅝s87	81½
MnlWC 7⅝s88	84
MnlWC 9¼s90	95⅝
MnlWC 9⅛s03	98½
MonyM 7s90	80½
Moran 4⅞s98	75½
Moran 8s86	90⅝
MISTI 7⅝s11	77⅝
MISTI 7⅝s13	82½
MISTI 9⅝s12	101
MISTI 9⅝s15	98⅛
MISTI 8.7s81	96⅞
MISTI 7⅞s16	84¼
MISTI 8s17	84⅛
MISTI 8⅝s18	88½
MISITI 9¼s14	96
NCNB 8.4s95	88
NCNB 7⅝s97	79⅝
NCNB 8⅝s99	86¼
NCR 9s85	95½
NLInd 7½s95	86
NLT 8.80s85	93⅛
Nabis 7⅝s01	87⅝
NCan 5s93	90
NCan 7s01	162
NCash 4⅝s87	81¼
NCash 5.6s91	87
NCash 7.7s94	88⅛
NDair 4⅝s92	78½
NDist 5s83	84⅛
NDist 4½s92	107½
NFGs 9s84	94
NHom 4⅞s96	41
NInd 5⅜s88	78½
NInd 10s99	83
NRUt 10⅞s81	100½
NRUt 8.95s85	93⅝
NRUt 9⅛s85	96⅝
NSII 8s95	88
Natom 8⅞s97	91¼
NtrIG 6⅞s80	96⅞
NtrIG 8.2s86	91
NEMH 7⅝s97	83
NEnT 3s82	85
NEnT 8⅞s09	88⅛
NEnT 8.2s04	87⅞
NEnT 7⅛s07	78⅝
NEnT 8s03	84⅝
NEnT 9½s10	97¼
NJBTI 3⅛s88	66
NJBTI 7⅛s11	78
NJBTI 7⅝s12	80¼
NJBTI 7⅝s13	84
NJBTI 8⅛s16	90
NJBTI 8s16	86
NJBTI 8⅝s18	92⅛
vjNYC 3½s98f	71
vjNYC 3½s98fr	71
NYBkS 10.8s81	100
vjNYH 4s07f	83
vjNYH 4½s6f	11⅛
NYEG 7⅞s81	94
NYE 10.6s82	100
NYEG 8⅝s07	86
NYTI 4⅜s91	48
NYTI 4⅞s93	62
NYTI 4⅞s93r	60½
NYTI 7⅛s06	82⅝
NYTI 8s08	84⅞
NYTI 7⅞s11	80
NYTI 8.3s12	86⅛
NYTel 9s14	93¼
NYTel 8s83	94½
NYTI 8⅞s15	91⅝
NYTI 8⅞s16	90½
NYTI 8⅛s15	86
NYTI 7⅝s17	82¾
NewhL 6s95	101½
NIMP 3½s83	81
NIMP 3⅛s83	78⅝
NIMP 12.6s81	105
NIMP 10.2s05	99⅝
NIMP 10⅝s85	102½
NorlW 4s96	55¼
Norlin 9s88	84½
NoAPh 4s92	67½
NoAPh 9⅞s00	95⅝
NoIlIG 8½s83	95¼
NoIlIG 8⅞s01	100
NoNG 9½s90	98⅛
NoNG 9s85	97
NoNG 9s95	95⅝
NoPac 4s84	84⅝
NoPac 3s47	33½
NoPac 3s47r	33½
NoSP 5s90	69⅛
NoSP 4⅜s91	65
NwstB 11s89	99
NwstI 7½s94	81⅛
NwnBl 7⅞s11	84
NwnBl 7½s05	80½
NwnBl 10s14	102¼
NwnBl 8⅝s12	90⅛
NwnBl 8⅛s17	85⅝
NwnMu 6s91	72⅛
NortS 6s98	78¼
Oakln 4⅞s87	153
Oakln 11⅝s98	101½
OccIP 11s82	100½
Ogden 5s93	74½
OhBIT 7½s11	80
OhBIT 7⅞s13	83
OhEd 10s81	98⅛
OhEd 9½s06	95
OhEd 9½s08	92½
OhEl 11s83	100⅝
OhPw 10⅛s82	100
OhPw 12⅛s81	101½
OwCor 6⅞s94	88⅝
OwnIll 4½s92	81½
OwnIll 9s81	97
OwIll 9.35s99	97
PPG 9s95	94¼
PPG 9⅝s89	98⅞
PSA 11⅛s04	101½
PGE 3s79	97¾
PGE 2⅞s80	92½
PGE 3⅛s84X	76¾
PGE 3⅛s84Xr	76
PGE 4½s86	73⅞
PGE 3⅝s87	65½
PGE 4½s90	67⅞
PGE 5s91	67½
PGE 4½s93	64½
PGE 4⅞s94	61⅝
PGE 4⅞s95	60⅝

Bonds	Last Price
PGE 4½s96KK	60⅝
PGE 8⅞s02	89⅞
PGE 8s2003	82⅝
PGE 7½s03	80
PGE 7½s04	79½
PGE 9⅝s06	90
PGE 9.85s82	99¼
PGE 9⅝s06	94¼
PGE 9½s85	98
PGE 8⅛08	84½
PGE 8⅛09	86⅝
PGE 9⅝11	93
PGE 10⅝s12	99
PacGT 8s90	93⅛
PacLS 9s85	95½
PNwT 8⅞s10	90
PNwT 8⅞s08	90
PNwT 9s12	91½
PNwt 8⅞s18	90⅝
PSwAir 6s87	74¼
PacTT 3¼s81	87¼
PacTT 3⅛s83	79½
PacTT 2⅞s85	71
PacTT 3⅛s87	67¼
PacTT 4⅞s88	69
PacTT 3⅞s91	60
PacTT 8.65s05	85¼
PacTT 8⅞s06	86¼
PacTT 7.8s07	80⅝
PacTT 7⅛s08	75
PacTT 7⅛s80	96⅝
PacTT 7⅞s09	78
PacTT 9⅛s11	91⅝
PacTT 9.1s84	95¾
PacTT 8⅞s15	88½
PacTT 8⅞s17	84
PacTT 9⅝s14	94
PacTT 9s18	88⅛
PacTT 9⅝s18	93⅛
PacTT 9⅝s16	96⅛
PacTT 9⅝s19	94⅝
Paine 11½s99	99⅝
PAA 4½s84	83⅝
PAA 4½s86	62½
PAA 5¼s89	63½
PAA 11¼s86	100
PAA 11¼s86	100
PAA 7½s98	107
PAA 9⅞s96	120
PAA 11½s94A	100
PAA 11½s94B	100
ParkrH 4s92	93
PatPet 8⅞s92	110
PC 7s87fD	72¼
PenC 7s87Af	84
PenC 7s87Bf	59⅝
PenC 8s87Yf	74
PennD 5s82	80
PenyF 4½s84	80
PenyF 5⅛s84	80
PnyF 9.45s81	98⅛
Penny 8⅞s95	94⅝
Penny 9s99	97
PoPL 10⅛s82	99½
Penwl 9s85	97
Pennzl 7⅛s88	87
Pennzl 7⅛s88	86½
Pennzl 5⅜s96	120¼
Pennzl 8⅝s96	88⅝
Pennz 10⅝s83	100½
Pepsic 8⅞s81	96⅝
Pfizer 4s97	84
Pfizer 8⅞s85	96
Phelp 8½s85	91⅝
PhllEl 2⅝s81	87½
PhllEl 3⅛s83	78
PhllEl 3⅛s85	67⅛
PhllEl 4⅞s86	72⅛
PhllEl 4⅝s87	72
PhllEl 6½s93	74¼
PhllEl 6⅝s97	65
PhllEl 9s95	91¼
PhREl 7⅝s00	79⅝
PhllEl 8⅛s96	82⅝
PhllEl 7⅝s01	76
PhllEl 7½s99	77⅛
PhllEl 8⅛s04	85
PhllEl 11s80	100⅛
PhllEl 12⅝s81	101⅛
PhllEl 11⅝s00	104¼
PhllEl 11s00	104⅛
PhllEl 9⅛s06	91⅛
PhllEl 9⅝s02	96½
PhllEl 8⅝s07	86½
PhllEl 8⅝s03	86⅛
PhllEl 9⅛s08	92
PhllM 6⅝s93	80½
PhllM 8.85s82	98½
PhllM 8⅛s85	95
PhllM 8.65s84	95¼
PhllM 9.55s86	98⅛
PhllP 7⅝s01	86⅛
PhllP 8⅝s08	97½
PhllV 5¼s94	64¼
Pittstn 9.2s04	99½
Pneum 9⅝s98	86⅝
PorG 10½s80	99
PorG 10s82	99
PorG 9⅝s85	97⅛
PorG 11⅛s05	105
PorG 8⅝s07	84⅝
PotEl 9½s05	94
PotEl 8⅞s09	89⅝
PotEl 10⅛s81	100⅛
PrimeC 6⅝s98	110
ProcG 7s02	84½
ProcG 8¼s05	92
PSCol 7½s02	78⅛
PSInd 7s02	73⅛
PSInd 9⅝s81	98⅛
PSInd 9.6s05	95⅝
PSInd 8⅞s08	90½
PSInd 9½s85	99¾
PSEG 9s95	93⅝
PSEG 8½s04	87
PSEG 12s04	110
PSEG 8.45s06	86
PSEG 8⅛s07	86⅛
PSEG 9⅝s08	96
PSEG 9⅝s09	99⅛
Pugt 10⅞s83	102
Pugt 10.45s85	101⅛
Pullm 5⅞s97	77
PullL 10s85	99⅝
Purex 4⅞s94	71¼
RCA 9⅛s90	95
RCA 4½s92	70¼
RainB 9⅛s85	100⅛
RalsP 5⅛s00	86
Ramin 5s96	77½
Ramin 10s00	141
Ramin 10s93	81¼
RapA 7⅞s94	53
RapA 6⅞s94	55
RapA 7⅛s85	76
RapA 6s88	60½
RapA 10⅞s03	81
RapA 12s99	91⅛
RapA 10⅞s84	82
RapA 11s05	82½
RdsB 5½s88	105
RlyRef 12s98	97⅛
RlyRef 11⅝s98	97½
Reichld 8s94	86⅝
RelEl 7⅛s96	87⅛
RelFin 9⅞s97	92
RelGp 9⅞s98	90½
RelGp 9⅝s99	90½
RevrC 5½s92	71
Revl 8.45s85	95⅝
Reyln 7⅝s01	83
ReyM 4½s91	74⅛
ReyTb 7s89	86¼
ReyTb 7⅞s94	88⅝
Rics 7.35s97	88⅛
Riegel 5s93	71
RochG 9⅞s06	93⅝
RochG 8⅝s07	81⅞
Rocln 4⅛s91	90½
Rocln 8.3s96	87⅝
Rocln 4⅞s87	77½
Rocln 8.9s86	94¼
RohmH 9s85	96
Rohr 5¼s86	80⅝
Rydr 11½s90	101
Ryder 9⅞s82	97½
SCM 5½s88	80½
SCM 7¼s88	85¼
SCM 9¼s90	94⅝

Bonds	Last Price
Sabin 6½s99	117
Safeco 7.6s86	88
StLSaF 5s06f	49½
SonD 9.3s79	99 1-32
SonD 10.7s82	100⅝
SonD 10s06	96½
SonD 8⅞s07	84
SonD 9⅝s08	96
SFeIn 6¼s98	144⅝
SaFP 8⅞s80	97½
SoulRl 8⅞s80	97 9-32
SavEl 12⅞s81	103
SavEl 9.8s86	96½
Savin 11⅝s98	97
Scot 8⅞s2000	93
SeaCst 8.35s96	89⅞
SbdFn 5⅝s80	94½
Seafst 9⅝s01	93⅝
Searl 7⅞s80	95⅞
Searl 8s81	96
Sears 4⅞s83	87⅛
Sears 4⅞s83r	84½
Sears 6⅞s93	81⅝
Sears 8⅞s95	92⅛
Sears 7⅞s85	90½
Sears 8s86	87½
Sears 7⅞s07	84½
SearA 5s82	89
SearA 8⅞s86	92
Seatrin 6s94	59½
SecP 7.7s82	93½
SecP 8.8s85	95
SHS 10⅞s03	92⅝
ShellO 4⅞s86	86⅝
Shell 4⅞s86r	85½
ShellO 5.3s92	72¼
ShellO 8½s00	90⅝
ShellO 7⅛s02	81½
ShellO 8⅝s05	95⅛
ShellO 8s07	83
ShWl 6¼s95	76
Sfani 8.85s94	95⅝
Sincir 4⅞s86	185
Sincir 4.6s88	80½
Singer 8s99	77⅛
SkllCo 5s92	84½
SmithA 10⅛s95	100⅛
SohioB 8⅞s83	95⅛
SohioP 8⅞s01	91¼
SoAlT 6⅝s82f	78
SoCBI 8⅛s04	86⅞
SoCBI 7⅝s07	79
SoCBI 7⅞s12	78⅛
SoCBI 8⅛s13	86⅛
SoCBI 9.2s10	95¼
SoCBI 8.2s83	95
SoCBI 8⅛s17	85⅛
SoCBI 8⅛s15	87
SoCBI 9⅛s19	98⅛
SoestB 4⅞s97	62½
SoestB 10s83	100
SoBIT 7.6s08	82
SoBIT 7⅞s10	88
SoBIT 7⅝s13	79⅛
SoBIT 8s14	84½
SoBIT 8⅛s16	87⅛
SoBIT 8⅛s17	86¼
SoBIT 8⅞s18	90⅛
SoCG 10⅛s81	99⅝
SCouG 9½s95	96½
SoNG 7.7s91	88⅞
SNET 8⅛s08	84
SNET 9⅝s10	99
SPac 4½s81	93
SPac 10.35s94	102
SPac 5⅛s83	84⅝
SPac 2⅞s86	70⅝
SouRy 5s94	64⅝
SoutF 10⅛s86	100⅛
SwBT 8⅛s07	91½
SwBT 6⅞s11	73⅛
SwBT 7⅛s09	83½
SwBT 7⅝s12	78⅝
SwBT 7⅝s13	79⅝
SwBT 8¼s14	87
SwBT 8.2s82	95⅝
SwBT 9⅛s15	96⅛
SwBT 8⅛s16	88⅛
SwBT 8⅛s17	86
SwBT 8⅛s18	91⅞
SwBT 9⅝s19	98½
Sperry 8.2s96	91⅛
Sperry 6s00	122
SperyF 7⅝s85	90⅝
StBrn 6⅞s93	84⅝
SOCal 4⅜s83	84⅝
SOCal 5⅝s92	76⅛
SOCal 7s96	83⅛
SOCal 8⅞s05	93⅛
StOIn 3⅛s82	84
StOIn 4⅛s83	86⅛
StOInd 6s91	80
StOIn 6⅝s98	73⅛
StOIn 9.2s04	98½
StOIn 10.4s89	101½
StOIn 8⅞s05	91⅛
StOIn 7⅝s07	86⅛
StdOh 7.6s99	84½
StdOh 8½s00	92
StdOh 8s81	96
StdOh 6½s81	92½
StdOh 7⅛s86	88

Bonds	Last Price
StdOh 8⅝s07	89⅞
StPac 12⅝s99	103
StPkg 5⅛s90	53⅛
StPkg 6s90	60
StaMut 9s80f	96
Stauf 8⅞s96	90
SterlBn 6½s90	76½
StorBr 4½s86	127
Suave 5s97	51
SunOil 8½s00	91½
Sundstr 5s93	92
Sunsh 6½s89	101
Sutro 6⅞s82	86⅞
Sybrn 7⅛s94	88½
TRE 9⅜s02	140
TalcN 6s94	57⅛
Tandy 10s94	94¼
Tandy 10s91	95⅛
Tandy 6½s03	105
Tapp 5½s94	47
Tektrn 8⅞s82	96⅛
Teledy 6⅞s92	81
Teledy 7⅞s94	84⅝
Teledy 7s99	75⅛
Teledy 10s04	96¼
Telex 9s96	75⅛
Telex 11⅝s96	96
Tenco 6⅛s92	133
Tenco 7s93	81⅛
Tenco 8⅛s91	94⅛
Tenco 9s94	96¼
Tenco 9⅞s00	100
Tenco 9½s04	98⅛
TVA 7s97	78⅛
TV 7.35s97B	82½
TV 7.35s97Br	82¼
TV 7.35s97C	83
TV 7.35s97Cr	82¼
TV 7.35s98A	82⅝
TV 7.35s98B	82⅝
TV 7.35s98Br	82½
TV 7⅞s98C	86⅛
TV 7⅞s98Cr	85⅛
TVA 7.7s98	85
TVA 8.05s99	90
Tesoro 5⅛s89	98⅛
Texco 5⅝s97	70⅝
Texco 7⅝s01	84⅛
Texco 8⅞s05	91⅛
Texco 8½s06	90⅛
Txlnt 11⅛sold	93½
Txlnt 11⅛snw	92¼
TxOG 7⅞s92	89⅝
Texfi 4⅞s96	41½
TolEd 9s00	88½
TolEd 10s82	99⅝
TolEd 9.65s06	93½
Trane 4s92	73¼
TWA 4s92	48⅛
TWA 5s94	57
TWA 10s85	97⅛
TWA 11s86	100
Trans 9⅝s03	96⅛
TranF 7⅞s91	85⅛
TranF 8½s01	93⅛
TranF 9⅛s87	92
TrGPL 8⅛s89	88⅛
TrGPL 8⅞s90	92¼
TrGPL 8⅞s91	91¼
TrGPL 9⅜s86	99⅝
Trvlr 8.7s95	93⅝
TrISM 7s92f	60
TrISM 7⅜s90f	95⅞
TucEP 8⅛s01	78½
TCFax 10⅛s98	96
UNC 12s98	101
UTCrd 8.85s83	93
UVInd 5⅝s95	92
UVInd 9⅛s87	98⅛
UnCa 7½s96	86½
UCarb 5.3s97	73
UCarb 8½s05	94
UCarb 7½s06	82⅛
UCarb 9⅝s86	97½
UCarb 9.35s09	96⅝
UnCo 7⅞s97	76⅞
UnCo 7s97	84
UnEl 10⅛s05	101½
UnEl 8⅝s07	86⅝
UOilC 8⅝s82	95¼
UOilC 8⅝s85	94
UOilC 8⅝s06	90¼
UPac 4⅝s99	241½
UPac 8.6s83	95½
Uniryl 5½s96	52⅛
UnAL 5s91	69
UnAL 4⅛s92	57½
UBkNY 7⅝s87	87½
UBrnd 7⅛s88	73⅝
UBrnd 5½s94	55
UBrnd 9⅝s98	79½
UtdFn 8⅛s87	88¼
UGsP 8⅞s89	90⅝
UGsP 10⅞s90	99
UGsP 9⅞s84	97¼
USHo 5½s96	67
USHo 10s87	92
USPIC 8s96	88¼
USRII 5⅛s89	64⅝
USSII 4s83	84
USSII 4½s86	78
USSII 4⅝s96	62⅛

Bonds	Last Price
USSII 7⅞s01	85
USSII 5⅛s01	67⅛
USTNY 8½s01	85⅝
UnTec 5⅛s91	67
UnTec 4⅞s92	60
UnTec 9.45s89	100
UnTec 9⅞s04	100
UnTel 9.4s99	94⅝
UnUtil 5s93	76½
Uplhn 8⅛s85	95⅝
USLIF 9⅞s85	98½
UtaP 10⅛s05	102
UtaP 8⅛s07	86
UtaP 10⅛s09	100
VerP 9⅞s98	95
VerP 8½s98	88
VaEP 7⅞s80	92¼
VaEP 3⅝s86	70⅝
VaNBn 8⅞s86	96
VaRy 6s2008	63⅝
VaRwy 6s08r	63¼
Vaoph 6⅞s88	72¼
Vol 10⅝s2000	100¼
WaRR 4s81	91
WaRR 4s81r	88
WagE 6⅞s86	89
Walor 5½s91	95½
WaltJ 5⅝s91	88½
WaltJ 8s98	80½
WaltJ 9½s96	93½
WarC 8⅛s86	90½
WarC 9⅞s96	99⅝
WarL 8.3s85	94
WarL 8⅞s09	96
Wean 5½s93n	62⅝
Wean 5½s93	65
WellF 8.6s82	89
WellF 9.55s85	98⅝
WsPIP 7⅞s08	94
WnAcc 9½s79	99½
WAirL 5⅛s93	92
WAirL 10s84	99
WAu 7.85s96	81
WBnc 7⅞s81	95⅝
WCNA 10⅞s97	94½
WCNA 10.7s98	94⅛
WElec 8⅝s95	92
WElec 7⅛s96	85¼
WPI 10s01	92⅝
WUC 5⅛s97	57½
WUC 10⅞s97	92⅛
WUTI 5⅛s87	76⅛
WUTI 5s92	65¾
WUTI 7⅜s97	78⅛
WUTI 12⅞s81	103⅝
WUTI 9⅞s97	82½
WstC 8⅝s91	84½
WstsE 5⅛s92	69⅝
WstsE 8⅞s95	91⅝
Wstvco 9s83	97
Weyh 7.65s94	89⅛
Weyh 8⅝s08	93½
Weyh 8s85	93⅝
WhllC 5½s92	105
WhMt 5⅛s93	52⅛
WhMt 7⅛s93	62⅝
Whltkr 10s88	94
Whltkr 9⅝s93	88⅛
Whltkr 10s96	92¼
Wicke 5⅝s94	42
Wicke 9s99	98⅛
Wicke 8⅝s97	86
Wicke 8⅛s84	92⅝
WHIR 5⅛s89	76½
Wms 10⅛s83	99
WlsFd 7⅝s97	42
WlsFd 9⅛s84	89½
WisC 4s2004	49¼
WiscTl 8s14	83⅛
WiscTl 8⅛s16	88½
Witco 4½s93	89
Woml 5⅛s94	145
Woolw 7⅞s96	83
Woolw 9s99	93⅛
WrdAlr 10s93	88
WrdAlr 11⅝s94	93⅝
WrlLb 5⅛s88	79
Wyly 7⅛s93f	64
Xerox 6s95	95
Xerox 8.2s…	
Xerox 8⅝s…	
YngtS 4½…	
YngtS 10½…	
YngtS 9⅝…	
Zapt 4⅞s8…	
Zapt 4⅞s8…	
Zapt 4⅞s…	
Zapt 10⅝s…	
Zapt 10⅛…	
ZapOff 7⅜…	
Zayre 5⅛…	
Zayre 8⅞…	
Zurn 5⅛s…	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
Asian 8⅛81	97
Austia 5⅛81	99
Austia 8⅛81	95
Austia 8⅛83	93½
Austia 9s96	93
BoxaF 8.95s83	96
Brazil 10s81	97
Caisse 8⅝84	95
Caisse 8.3s86	94
ElFra 8⅝83	96
EurCS 8⅝s83r	93¼
EurCS 8⅝s80	97½
EurCS 8⅝s96	92
Eurln 9s97	91⅛
Eurln 8⅝85	93
Eurln 8⅝86	94½
JapaD 8½s80	98
Mexco 8⅛97	78
Mexco 10s80	98 17-32
Mexco 10s…	
Mexco 9s…	
Mexco 9s…	
NipTT 7⅝…	
NipTT 8⅛…	
NipTT 7⅛…	
Norwy 8⅛…	
Nwy 8.85s…	
Norw 8⅛…	
Norwy 8⅛…	
Norwy 7½…	
Norwy 9⅛…	
SocNC 9⅛…	
Sikkim 8⅞…	
Swed 9½…	
Tokyo 6s…	
Venez 7⅞…	
Venez 8⅝…	

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices September 7, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.50	4.85
Acorn F	23.74	NL
ADV	12.17	NL
Afuture	15.00	NL
Alpha F	13.63	NL
A BirthT	11.59	12.67
American Funds		
A Bal	8.58	9.38
Amcp	10.25	11.20
A Mutl	11.26	12.31
An Gth	7.91	8.64
Bond	13.54	14.80
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.39	8.08
Grwth	9.07	9.91
Incom	8.35	9.13
ICA	8.43	9.21
N Pers	7.18	7.76
Wsh Mt	7.10	7.76
Amer General		
Cap Bd	unavail	
Cap Gth	8.14	8.90
Entrp	7.51	8.21
Hi Yld	11.40	12.44
Inc Fd	unavail	
Mun B	23.61	24.74
Tot Ret	8.14	8.90
Ventr	19.99	21.85
Cmstk	9.33	10.20
Eqt Gth	8.45	9.23
Fd Am	8.28	9.05
Harbr	9.98	10.91
Pace	18.56	20.28
Provid	3.94	4.25
A GthFd	7.71	8.31
A Herit	2.15	NL
A Ins&Ind	5.15	5.63
A Invest	8.27	NL
A Invinc	12.39	NL
A NtGth	4.03	4.40
Amway	9.19	9.83
A OptEq	unavail	
Axe Houghton		
Fnd B	8.12	8.83
Incom	4.68	5.00
Stock	6.71	7.33
BLCGt	13.82	15.11
Babs Inc	1.43	NL
Babs Inv	10.69	NL
Beac Gth	10.08	NL
Beac Hill	10.12	NL
Berger Group		
100 Fd	9.47	NL
101 Fd	10.25	NL
Berk Cap	8.53	9.32
Bondstk	6.16	6.73
Bost Fnd	9.94	10.86
Bull&Bear Gp		
Capm	9.36	NL
Capit S	8.73	NL
Golcnd	7.67	NL
Calvin Bullock		
Bullck	14.39	15.73
Candn	9.07	9.91
Divid	2.89	3.16
Month	13.22	14.45
Nt WS	9.39	10.71
NY Vn	14.35	15.68
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	12.84	13.84
Ch HiYd	11.75	12.60
Chart Fd	16.42	17.95
Chase Gr Bos		
Fund	7.12	7.78
Front	5.46	5.97
Share	7.56	8.26
Specl	7.49	8.19
Chp Dir	14.04	NL
Chem Fd	8.04	8.79
Colonial Funds		
Sen Sec	8.82	9.64
Fund	9.82	10.73
Grwth	5.57	6.09
Incom	8.14	8.90
Optn	10.80	11.80
Tax Mg	14.30	15.63
Colu Gth	20.05	NL
Cwlth AB	1.03	1.11
Cwlth CD	1.46	1.58
Comp Bd	9.16	9.85
Comp Fd	8.82	9.48
Concord	16.92	NL
Connecticut Genl		
Fund	11.93	12.98
Incom	7.69	8.31
Mun Bd	9.54	10.31
Cons Inv	10.37	10.87
Constel G	10.40	NL
Cont Mut	6.90	NL
CvYld Se	12.05	12.90
Ctry Cap	12.21	13.20
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
DlyIncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group		
Decat	13.48	14.64
Delaw	12.74	13.92
Delch	8.66	9.46
Tx Fre	9.09	9.52
Delta	4.29	4.87
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	3.86	NL
DodCx Bl	22.89	NL
DodCx St	17.78	NL
Drex Bur	11.65	NL
Dreyfus Grp		
Dreyf	13.53	14.79
Levge	19.60	21.42
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	8.16	NL
Spl Inc	7.30	NL
Tax Ex	14.75	NL
Thrd C	17.75	NL
Eagl Gth	9.93	10.85
Eaton & Howard		
Balan	7.82	8.43
Fours	8.34	NL

	Bid	Ask
Grwth	12.57	13.57
Incom	5.54	5.97
Specl	9.26	9.98
Stock	9.73	10.49
Edsn Gd	18.57	NL
Elfun Tr	17.82	
Elfun Tx	9.45	
Fairfld	11.47	12.40
Frm BG	11.62	12.70
Federated Funds		
Am Ldr	8.14	8.71
HI Icm	13.51	14.45
May M	.99	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.33	14.26
Tx Fre	12.05	NL
US Gvt	8.89	NL
Fidelity Group		
Agres	9.61	NL
Bond	7.98	NL
Capit	9.45	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.72	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstoy	9.43	
Eq Inc	20.42	NL
Magel	46.01	NL
Mun Bd	9.46	NL
Fidel	17.86	NL
Hi Yld	14.36	NL
Lt Mun	9.21	NL
Puritn	10.76	NL
Salem	6.15	NL
Thrift	9.70	NL
Trend	27.69	NL
Financial Prog		
Dyna	6.27	NL
Indust	4.55	NL
Incom	7.78	NL
Fst Investors		
Bnd Ap	13.07	14.25
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	8.23	8.99
Grwth	8.69	9.50
Incom	8.04	8.79
Optn	6.67	7.19
Stock	8.17	8.93
FstMlt A	9.53	NL
FtMlt Dl	.97	NL
Fst Var	10.08	NL
44Wall	18.98	NL
Fnd Gth	4.43	4.84
Founders Group		
Grwth	5.51	6.25
Incom	13.44	14.69
Mutal	8.57	9.37
Specl	13.56	14.82
Franklin Group		
Brown	4.04	4.36
DNTC	10.12	10.91
Grwth	6.62	7.14
Utils	4.61	4.97
Incom	1.99	2.15
US Gov	8.86	9.55
Capit	4.95	5.34
Equit	4.46	4.81
Lq Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	5.64	5.73
Funds Inc		
Cmrce	8.50	NL
Cmrnl	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.11	11.29
Pilot	9.10	NL
GTPac	12.84	NL
Gate Op	13.63	NL
GE S&S	29.29	NL
Gen Sec	11.82	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	25.61	NL
Hamilton		
F HDA	4.51	4.93
Grwth	7.94	8.68
Incom	7.04	NL
Hart Gth	19.53	NL
Hart Lev	12.47	NL
High Yld	11.22	12.00
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	16.33	17.65
INA HIY	11.40	12.23
ISI Group		
Grwth	6.08	6.56
Incom	3.77	4.12
Trst Sh	11.76	12.85
TrPa Sh	3.17	
Industry	4.08	NL
Intrcap	1.00	NL
Intl Invst	16.95	18.52
Inv Guid	11.28	NL
Inv Indic	1.31	
Inv Bos	10.08	10.87
Investors Group		
IDS Bd	5.42	5.62
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.40	8.04
IDS HiYld	4.92	5.12
IDS ndt	6.35	6.90
Mutl	9.27	10.08
Prog	3.97	4.31
Tax Ex	4.41	4.81
Stock	19.71	21.42
Select	8.65	9.30
Var Py	7.98	8.67
Inv Resh	6.66	7.28
Istel	27.93	28.79
Ivy Fd	7.66	NL
JP Grth	11.14	12.11
Janus	21.56	NL
John Hancock		
Bond	17.32	18.83
Grwth	7.25	7.88
Balan	8.66	9.41
Tax Ex	13.67	14.86
Johnstn	22.81	NL
Kemper Funds		
Incom	9.91	10.54
Grow	10.89	11.90
Hi Yld	11.22	12.03
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	10.09	10.59
Optn	13.34	14.58
Summ	15.64	17.09
Tech	9.96	10.89
Tot Rt	11.29	12.34
Keystone Funds		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	16.43	17.16
Cus B2	18.67	20.40

	Bid	Ask
Cus B4	7.97	8.71
Cus K1	7.41	8.10
Cus K2	5.65	6.17
Cus S1	19.22	21.01
Cus S3	9.53	10.42
Cus S4	6.11	6.68
Polar	3.83	4.18
Lexington Grp		
Cp Ldr	13.54	14.85
Grow	15.14	16.55
Incom	9.64	NL
Resh	16.92	18.49
Life Ins	11.50	12.57
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles		
Capit	15.19	NL
Mut	13.82	NL
Lord Abbett		
AffFnd	8.25	8.90
Bnd db	10.58	11.48
Dev Gt	13.41	14.66
Incom	3.15	3.40
Lutheran Bro		
Fund	10.90	11.91
Incom	8.86	9.68
Muny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	9.40	10.27
US Gov	9.16	10.01
Massachusett Co		
Freed	8.79	9.61
Indep	10.19	11.14
Mass	11.53	12.60
Incm	13.86	15.15
Mass Financl		
MIT	10.98	11.84
MIG	10.10	10.89
MID	14.57	15.71
MCD	11.36	12.25
MFD	16.64	17.94
MFB	14.32	15.44
MMB	9.30	9.76
MFH	7.48	8.86
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	18.39	NL
Merrill Lynch		
Basic	11.24	11.71
Capit	16.24	16.92
Equ Bd	9.92	10.33
HI Inc	9.61	10.01
Muni	9.08	9.27
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.97	6.49
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	10.11	11.05
MSB Fd	15.96	NL
Mut Ben	9.60	10.49
MIF Fd	8.11	8.77
MIF Gth	4.85	5.24
Mutual of Omaha		
Amer	11.01	11.53
Grwth	4.22	4.59
Incom	9.28	10.09
Tx Fre	14.13	15.36
Nat Shr	41.44	NL
Nat Avia	23.89	NL
Nat Ind	13.56	NL
Nat Securities		
Balan	10.06	10.85
Bond	4.29	4.63
Divid	4.70	5.07
Grwth	6.15	6.63
Pretd	7.10	7.65
Incom	5.92	6.38
La Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	8.93	9.63
Tax Ex	11.46	12.21
NEL Life Fund		
Equit	19.90	21.63
Grwth	13.18	14.24
Incom	12.76	13.87
Ret Eq	17.33	18.84
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm		
Energy	17.72	NL
Guard	31.84	NL
Lbty	4.56	NL
Manht	3.08	NL
Partn	13.97	NL
Schus	11.84	NL
New Wld	12.34	NL
Newt Gt	15.00	NL
Newt Inc	9.09	NL
Nichola	12.05	NL
Nomura	9.14	9.83
Noreast	13.20	NL
Nuveen	9.31	9.75
Omega	13.68	13.80
One Wm	16.99	NL
Oppenheimer Fd		
Oppen	7.25	7.92
HI Yld	23.08	24.70
Inc Bos	8.65	9.45
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.72	24.83
Specl	15.82	17.29
Tx Fre	9.50	NL
AIM	13.53	14.79
Time	12.70	13.88
OTC Sec	21.58	23.46
Param M	10.83	11.84
Penn Sq	8.10	NL
Penn Mu	6.74	NL
Phila	8.96	9.79
Phoe Cap	9.50	10.38
Phoen Fd	9.55	10.44
Pilgrim Grp		
Pilg Fd	14.13	15.23
Mag C	3.99	4.30
Mag In	8.87	9.56
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	17.13	18.72
II Inc	10.96	11.98
Plan Inv	13.95	NL
Pilgrth	12.75	13.93
Plitrnd	14.02	15.32
Price Funds		
Grwth	12.02	NL
Incom	9.40	NL
N Era	14.85	NL
N Horiz	11.63	NL
Prime	9.99	NL
Tx Fre	9.61	NL
Pro Fund	8.07	NL
Pro Inc	9.95	NL
Pro SIP	11.14	12.18
Putnam Funds		
Conv	12.32	13.46

	Bid	Ask
Dly Dv		
Int Eq		
Georg		
Grwth		
Hi Yld		
Incom		
Invest		
Optn		
Tax Ex		
Vista		
Voyag		
Rainbw		
Reserve		
Revere		
Safec Eqt		
Safec Gth		
StP Cap		
StP Gth		
Scudder Fu…		
CashIn		
Com St		
Incom		
Intl Fd		
Mun R		
MMB		
Specl		
Security Fu…		
Bond		
Equty		
Invest		
Ultra		
Selected Fu…		
Am Shs		
Spl Shs		
Sentinel Gr…		
Apex		
Balan		
Com S		
Grwth		
Sequoia		
Sentry		
Shearson…		
Appre		
Incom		
Invest		
ShearDv		
Sierra Gt		
Sherm D		
Sigma Fun…		
Capit		
Invest		
Trust		
Vent		
SB Eqty		
SB I&Gr		
SoGen In		
Sw Invs		
SwInInc		
Sover In		
State Bond…		
Com St		
Divers		
Progrs		
StFrm Gt		
StFrm Bl		
St Street		
Steadman…		
Am Ind		
Assoc		
Invest		
Ocean		
Stein Roe F…		
Balan		
Csh Rs		
Cap Op		
Stock		
Strat Gth		
Survey		
Tax Mgd		
Tmpl Gt		
Tmpl W		
Temp Inv		
Trns Cap		
Trns Inv		
Trav Eq		
Tudr Fd		
TwnC Gt		
TwnC Sel		
USAA Gt		
USAA Inc		
Uni Accu		
Unit Mut		
Uni Cash		
Union Svc C…		
Broad		
Nat Inv		
U Cap		
Un Inc		
United Fun…		
Accm		
Bond		
Con Gr		
Con Inc		
Incom		
Muni		
Scien		
Vang		
Utd Svcs		
Value Line…		
Fund		
Incom		
Lev Gt		
Spl Sit		
Vance Sand…		
Incom		
Invest		
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Specl		
Vanguard G…		
Expir		
Ft Idx		
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Morg		
W HIYld		
W Shrt		
W Itrm		
W Long		
Wellsl		
Welltn		
West IG		
West HY		
Wb MM		
Wndsr		
Varied		
WallSt G		
Wein Eq		
Wisc Inc		
Wood Strut…		
deVeg		
Neuw		
Pine		

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
9-13-1979	10.93	10.31	10.46
9-18	11.00	10.69	10.86
9-20	10.96	10.60	10.78
9-27	10.92	10.66	10.86
10-4	10.47	10.27	10.48
10-11	10.68	10.34	10.58
10-16	10.67	10.33	10.58
10-18	10.68	10.36	10.62
10-25	10.68	10.36	10.64
11-1	10.72	10.50	10.81
11-8	10.70	10.48	10.81
11-13	10.69	10.47	10.81
11-15	10.69	10.47	10.82
11-23	10.67	10.45	10.83
11-29	10.62	10.44	10.83
12-6	10.42	10.38	10.79
12-11	10.41	10.23	10.65
12-13	10.39	10.25	10.78
12-20	10.29	10.25	10.70
12-27	10.37	10.23	10.70
1-3-1980	10.36	10.22	10.71
1-8	10.36	10.22	10.72
1-10	10.36	10.22	10.73
1-17	10.36	10.22	10.74
1-24	10.36	10.22	10.78
1-31	10.36	10.22	10.80
2-5	10.33	10.19	10.78
2-7	10.31	10.19	10.79
2-14	10.31	10.19	10.81
2-21	10.31	10.19	10.83
2-28	10.33	10.21	10.91
3-4	10.32	10.28	10.91
3-6	10.25	10.21	10.92
4-1	10.35	10.23	10.98
4-29	10.33	10.21	10.98
5-27	10.32	10.22	11.04
6-24	10.22	10.12	10.97
7-22	10.15	10.07	9.98
8-19	9.94	9.98	10.84

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Bayerische Vereinsbank one of Germany's major banks reports:

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group 30.6.79 (all figures in billion DM)

Total Assets 77.2
Due to Customers 18.7
Due from Customers 17.9
Bonds Issued 42.1
Mortgage and Public Authority Loans 42.3
Capital Resources 1.8

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
Head Office
International Division
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1
D-8000 München 2
Telephone: (089) 2132-1
Telex: 529921 bvmd
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A., Luxembourg
17, Rue des Bains
Boîte Postale 481
Luxembourg
Telephone: 428611
Telex: 2652 bvi lu

UNION BANK OF BAVARIA
(Bayerische Vereinsbank)
New York Branch
430, Park Avenue
New York
N.Y. 10022, USA
Telephone: (212) 758-4664
Telex: 62 850 ubb uw

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INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

New Issue September 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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DM 150,000,000,–
Private Placement

6¾% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1984
7% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1987
7¼% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1989

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)

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هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 7 Monday, September 10, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

uromarket Calm Amid Soaring Gold, Interest Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

IS, Sept. 9 (IHT) — With the of gold touching a feverish an ounce last week and dollar st rates at record highs and — in part to buoy the dollar, t to fight U.S. inflation — the e calm on foreign-exchange ets was striking.

lash of currency unrest is all needed to ignite yet another ational monetary crisis. And ts in Europe and the United admit to feeling uneasy the possibility of that hap-

monetary expert for a lead-ew York bank said that the ion is "preoccupying," while icial at London-based Forex rch said that he was "worried the dollar."

ramatic run-up in the price of has rarely occurred in isola- it is usually an indication of confidence. This time, bank- y, it appears to be an expres- of uneasiness about all paper y, with inflation in all coun- unning much higher this year in years past. There is also feeling that the metal's ad- becomes self-generating as ed price barriers are pierced, uyers are drawn in and short- are forced to buy back their ld positions.

a more convincing reasoning y the current fever has been ned to the gold market is that aneuverability of foreign-ex- e market operators, partica- treasurers of multinational anies, has been temporarily led.

Credit Demand Rises

ae liquidity that would be for speculating is being ab- d by domestic business opera- " said Arnold Simkin, a Lon- ased economist for Merrill h. "Corporate credit demand e United States, Europe and i is up strongly," forcing com- s to use their chips to finance tions rather than to gamble change-rate changes, he said.

In the United States, companies are borrowing to finance what Mr. Simkin called an "involuntary inventory buildup of extraordinary proportions, running at about a $30-billion annual rate." Internationally, oil companies are in the process of building their inventories for the coming winter, and oil exporters, a well-placed U.S. banker asserted, have slowed substantially their diversification from the dollar.

On top of all this, the Federal Reserve is not supplying funds to meet the extraordinary increase in the demand for domestic credit, driving the cost of money — interest rates — to record highs and thus also raising the cost of currency speculation.

Finally, coordinated intervention by the Fed and the central banks in West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have kept exchange-rate movements to a narrow daily range. This has not prevented the dollar from slipping — it lost about 1 percent against the Deutsche mark last week and 1.8 percent against the Swiss franc — but the daily erosion has been so modest as to keep any selling momentum from building up.

Fed Dilemma Seen

Meanwhile, with prices in the United States increasing at a 14-percent annual rate and unemployment beginning to rise sharply — the jobless rate is 6 percent — most experts believe that the Fed very rapidly will find itself having to choose between fighting inflation or easing the economic downturn. The most worrisome aspect is that the Fed will have to make its choice in a most political atmosphere, with a presidential election barely a year away.

Another widespread worry is that the Bundesbank will be driven to tighten its anti-inflation policy by raising West German interest rates. At present, there is a hefty 5-percentage-point difference between Eurodollar rates (three-month money is at 12⅝ percent) and DM rates (7½ percent), and analysts fear that any narrowing by raising the return on marks could trigger a new run into the mark.

The mark already looks good. With inflation running at around 5 percent, investors can still make a positive return by moving into DM, whereas dollar interest rates, high as they are, still represent a negative return when measured against the rate of inflation.

Against this background, it should be no surprise that the dollar sector of the Eurobond market remained mostly shuttered. Prices continued to slip and aside from Asahi Optical's $30-million convertible — the appeal of which is tied to the outlook for the stock on the Tokyo market — there were no fixed-rate dollar issues on offer.

In contrast, floating-rate paper is being sought. Currently on offer are:

- Sumitomo Heavy Industries. One of the few industrials to tap this market and, in the view of some experts, a harbinger of things to come, the Japanese company is raising $30 million. Interest on its five-year notes will be pegged at a quarter-point above the offered rate for three-month Eurodollars. It guarantees a minimum coupon of 5⅝ percent.
- Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, $30 million of three-year certificates of deposit. Interest will be set at a quarter-point above the London interbank offered rate. The paper is being issued by the Los Angeles agency of the bank, which is wholly owned by the province of Buenos Aires. The bank is Argentina's second largest in terms of assets and deposits and its largest in terms of profitability. California law does not permit agencies of banks to issue certificates of deposit. Subscribers of more than $3 million will automatically become comanagers of the issue, earning a quarter-percent commission.
- Banco Union, $30 million of certificates of deposit. This is a private placement issued in denominations of $250,000. The coupon will be set at a quarter-point above Libor. The paper is redeemable after three years at par, or, at the investor's option, may be held for five years, at which time the redemption price will be 100¼.
- Sanwa Bank's Singapore branch is issuing in Asia $15 million of floating certificates of deposit at a quarter-point above the *Singapore interbank offered rate.*
- Siam Commercial Bank, $20 million of five-year floating-rate notes set at a quarter-point above Libor and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 7½ percent.
- Societe Centrale de Banque, $20 million of eight-year notes at a quarter-point above Libor with a minimum coupon of 6⅝ percent.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank, under pressure from the Bundesbank, withdrew its offer to issue 450 million DM of registered (thus

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Sept. 9 (IHT) — Bankers were running for cover last week as word spread from Madrid that Spain was about to put margins on Euromarket loans to a new test.

Bankers report that the government will shortly move to refinance the $300-million, seven-year loan arranged at the end of 1977 carrying a spread of ⅞ percent over the London interbank offered rate.

Deutsche Bank, which led that loan, says that it has not been informed of any such intention. Nevertheless, other bankers say that Spain will soon be in the market seeking a large amount containing "an element" of ⅝ percent over Libor — a level that only France has so far succeeded in obtaining in the current cycle of low margins.

RENFE, the national railway carrying the government guarantee, is currently syndicating $70 million for 10 years at a half-point over Libor. When first announced, these terms were considered aggressive, but now that the loan is about to go into syndication *the terms "no longer look eccentric," a banker close to* the deal said.

Waiting in the wings is Empetrol, the state oil company, which will be seeking about $80 million. The terms on this loan "will be awful tight," a banker said, and will set the stage for Spain's move to the ⅝-level.

Empetrol is in a good position to lead the way as competition for its business is fierce. The numerous foreign banks that recently were given permission to open offices in Spain are desperate to attract peseta deposits so that they can go after purely domestic business — and Empetrol not only has big domestic deposits; it also has other "spinoffs" likely to attract foreign banks, like financing imports and foreign-exchange transactions.

The amounts on RENFE and Empetrol are small and bankers caution that terms on a $300-million loan *for Spain would have to reflect this basic difference.* But that said, the only question in the market is how much of a 3 element will be sought.

Wrangling over conditions is likely to be tough because bankers are aware that if Spain breaks below the half-point margin there will be terrific pressure from many other borrowers to do likewise.

There was little new business elsewhere. Bankers in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT) — Stock prices, under the pressure of further increases in interest rates, suffered a sharp break last week before making a modest recovery at week's end.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 13.48 points to finish the week at 874.15, a performance in sharp contrast to its gains in the last few months. On Thursday and Friday, oil stocks led the market to recovery after the announcement of a discovery in Canada's Beaufort Sea.

Since early June the blue chip barometer had soared about 65 points, mostly on heavy institutional buying, often ignoring pessimistic news developments as it moved ahead.

But when market watchers on Tuesday apparently became convinced of the Federal Reserve Board's determination to tighten credit further to discourage borrowing and ease inflationary pressures, the Dow slumped 15.02 points, its biggest drop in almost 10 months. The recent euphoria evident on Wall Street then appeared to go into hiding, at least temporarily.

Most analysts are convinced that the prime lending rate — what banks charge their most credit-worthy corporate customers — will soon rise to 13 percent, or higher, from the present record 12¾ percent that many banks announced Friday.

Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, buttressed Wall Street's concern over further rising interest rates by stating on Wednesday that the central bank intended to continue its efforts to restrain the growth of money and credit.

Also helping to depress the market last week was the continuing advance in the price of gold, traditionally a refuge for nervous capital. Generally, when the bullion price rises, the stock market weakens. The dollar, meanwhile, was weaker against most European curencies.

Leonard Siegal, a vice president of research at Josephthal & Co., said that during recessionary periods "investors seek preservation of capital in defensive equities where earnings could show improvement despite an economic downturn."

Home Consumption

"As creatures of habit most individuals do not reduce their consumption of food and beverages when the economy turns sour," he said. "In fact, they have a tendency to cut back on outside dining and consume more at home."

The Josephthal executive said that some of the better-situated companies in the food and beverage industries that should do well over the short-term include General Foods, Quaker Oats, Standard Brands, Philip Morris and Anheuser-Busch.

Commodities: Frenzy in Gold and Silver

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ) — Record prices in silver and gold futures became almost routine last week as investors, in frenzied trading, chose bullion over paper currencies torn by worldwide inflation.

Daily price limits were stretched, financial requirements for speculators were raised and some trading *procedures were streamlined as silver futures seemed* to move upward on their own momentum.

By the week's end, after some traders had cashed in their profits, gold futures on New York's Commodity Exchange held onto gains of $19.90 an ounce for September delivery. Silver futures, showing independent strength, set another record Friday, closing $1.305 an ounce higher than the previous week. Spot gold on the Comex on Friday at $337.50 was 53 percent more expensive than at the beginning of the year, and silver at $11.92 was 99 percent higher.

Conditions were more stable on the Chicago Board of Trade. September wheat futures fell 22½ cents, September corn slipped and September soybeans were off 27¾ cents on evidence that this year's crops will be blockbusters.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, live cattle futures rose 2.35 cents a pound for October delivery. Prices rebounded from declines early in the week as an anticipated slowdown in beef demand by retail food chains failed to materialize.

Live hog futures rose 1.48 cents a pound for the October delivery. Again, futures traders' expectations were not fulfilled: An anticipated seasonal post-Labor Day increase in slaughter volume failed to materialize, and cash prices for some cuts of pork continued steady to higher.

On other markets, nearby cotton futures fell 1.99 cents a pound as crop conditions in the Cotton Belt appeared favorable. Nearby coffee futures rose .33 cent a pound in quiet conditions. Cocoa futures rose 9.5 cents a pound amid talk of damage to cacao trees in Brazil, an absence of selling by producing nations, talk of hurricane damage to the cocoa crop in the Dominican Republic, and currency-related factors.

Sugar futures rose .27 cent a pound, also partly in response to damage to sugar-industry plants in the Dominican Republic.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter giving the high, low, and last bid prices week with the net change from the previ-ek's last bid prices. All quotations sup-y the National Association of Securities s, Inc., are not actual transactions but are sentative interdealer prices at which these ies could have been sold. Prices do not in-etail markup, markdown or commission. supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ıd s	347	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	— ½
	411	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—1
ɔ .04e	39	3	2⅞	3	+ ½
nd	611	4 3-16	4	4	—3-16
m	159	7	6¾	6⅞	— ½
ln	341	1⅜	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
oy	412	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
El .24	39	6½	6	6	— ½
Sn .60	75	13⅜	12⅛	13⅛	
Rs .10e	554	9⅞	8	8⅞	—1⅛
W .50	18	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
ss	156	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
lfrd	516	5	4⅞	5	
cr	1404	40⅝	35½	40¼	+2⅝
t	527	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
ys	615	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
on	330	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
n	187	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
h 1.40	44	27¼	26	26	—1⅛
	87	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
g .10e	1081	6 9-16	6⅛	6 9-16	+ ¼
	2533	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	1475	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
cp 1.32	43	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	— ½
s 2.40	27	32⅝	32⅛	32½	
A 1e	6	22¼	22	22¼	
nt	88	10⅝	10½	10½	
lex38¼ 1.40	1493	32¼	30⅛	30½	—1¾
ld 1.20	764	25⅝	24⅜	25⅛	— ¼
nc .25e	221	38¼	34¼	37⅜	+ ½
B	1370	2⅝	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
ev .36	290	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
sh 1.20	89	39	37⅜	37⅜	—1⅛
r h	206	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
l .80b	124	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
.50	468	19	17¼	18½	+1¼
n	307	⅝	9-16	⅝	— ⅛
p .37e	122	14½	14¼	14⅜	
	1586	1 15-32	1 5-16	1 15-32	+1-32
3x .20e	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
	2053	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
ex	509	28½	26⅛	28½	+1⅛
R	771	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
le	677	⅞	¾	13-16	—1-16
ls .30	89	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Pa 1b	35	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
lo .40	250	9⅝	8½	9⅝	— ⅜
Fl .36	375	15⅛	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
k .57r	73	25¼	24	24	—1¼
.10	8	9¾	9⅛	9¾	
on .90	58	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
p .84	314	29¾	28¼	28½	—1¼
chr 1.24	184	19	18¼	18½	— ½
.12e	336	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ⅜
l .48	813	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
Fn .10b	159	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Hn	92	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Shd	156	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Lf	699	26¼	25	26⅛	— ¼
F 1	218	20	18½	19⅞	— ⅛
.42	560	59	57⅛	58⅝	— ½
	57	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
ros	2805	26⅛	23⅝	26¼	+2
altr	206	21	20	20⅞	
n .32	2029	16⅞	15⅝	16¼	— ⅛
cl	405	11½	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
lnt	861	3⅝	2⅞	3	—3-16
xe	118	4	3½	3½	— ½
sor	1228	26⅛	24⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
Ma	248	17¼	16¼	17	— ½
p 2.30	22	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Lf .56	13	21½	20¼	21½	+ ½
sn	379	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
lng .80	175	21¼	19½	19⅝	—1½
ar	82	1¼	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
kg 2a	4	51	48½	49	—2
r	408	4	3 13-16	4	
mp .16b	362	16¼	14⅞	15½	—1⅛
e .30	304	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
ic	551	23½	19½	21⅞	—1⅛
900	132	5⅝	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
lcb	548	11½	10⅝	11¼	— ½
R g	520	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
A .44e	2546	8 1-16	7⅝	8	+3-16
Gd 3.20e	676	45¼	43⅝	45	+1⅛
sB .88	1308	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	—1
p .40	139	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ½
es	441	⅞	27-32	⅞	
mas	138	14	12¼	12⅞	—1⅛
h	739	1⅛	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
e2 .10	42	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
Lo	428	6⅝	5⅞	6½	— ⅛
Eng .40a	133	12¼	10½	10⅞	—1¼
Alt	844	22⅝	21⅛	22	— ⅜
Gp	507	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
el	1640	11½	9⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
E	199	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
k .76b	217	17¾	17⅛	17¾	
Gs .76	187	25⅛	25	25	
ov	103	20	19	19	—1
lo .80a	81	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	— ¼
d .28	100	7⅝	7½	7½	
od .16	398	5⅝	5	5⅝	
C	326	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
Ll 1.44	140	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
m .28	27	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
cp .80	75	14¾	13⅜	13⅝	—1
l	37	6⅝	6	6	
Rsh	438	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	— ½
le	6	24½	24½	24½	
cn	371	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
rol	213	25½	23⅞	24⅛	—1⅛
Ak .60	57	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
dLb	43	3	2⅞	3	
rol .20	67	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
es	287	32½	30¼	31	—1½
Mt .32	184	25⅜	23⅞	24	+ ¾
2.80	227	35⅝	34	35⅝	+1⅜
s	514	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ½
Cp s	155	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Br .24	199	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Fe 1.60a	182	51½	49½	50	—1½
Ly .70	84	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Pk wl	729	29	27	27⅝	—1⅛
o 1.40b	193	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
o 1.84	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
NJ Tb	33	16	16	16	
Nat 1.40a	31	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
HE 1.52	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
E 1.04	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
nph	88	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	—1
w 2.32	23	24	23	23	—1
Rl 1.05e	324	19⅝	18⅛	18½	—1⅛
Lf .40	197	23⅝	22	22⅛	—1
C 1.20	22	20⅜	20½	20⅜	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bksiowa 1.12b	3	30¼	30½		5
BoatoG .70	78	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
BarbrGr .80	83	16	15⅝	16	
Barden 1	50	17¾	17½	17¾	
BamtBk .92	282	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
BarrisC .12	456	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Basco	96	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
BasicES	281	2⅜	2	2¼	— ⅛
BsRNY	254	2⅜	2⅛	2 3-16	—3-16
BasicRs g	2608	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	— ½
BassFlg	96	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
BsstFr .88a	235	21	19½	19½	—1½
BayBks 2.50	226	34⅛	34¼	34½	
BaylsCp .20	15	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
BayswRt .05e	56	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
BearCrk .32	55	10	9¾	9½	— ½
BeardDll .38	513	25	23	25	
BeefBlsn	160	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
Beelivin	159	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Bekins .22	1316	12⅜	11	11¼	—1⅛
Bellknap 1	20	14	14	14	
BenfNat	119	14½	13⅞	14½	
BentlyL	269	12½	12	12½	
Berkley .28b	88	13¼	13¼	13¼	
BetzLab 1.04	546	35¼	33½	33½	—1⅝
BevMat .44	646	19¼	18	19	+ ¼
BlibsCo .40e	54	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Billings	46	16½	15½	16	— ½
Bio-Gas	1176	1 7-16	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
BioMed	260	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
BiomdRf	316	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
BirdSon 1.68	173	24	23	23	—1
Bitco 1.60	138	28⅝	26¼	28½	+ ¼
BikHllP 1.80	211	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
BlockDr .90	128	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
BlueChip .24	27	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅛
BlufdSe 1.28	45	21½	21	21	— ½
BlueOG g	155	17⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
Blyvoor 1.02e	3578	7½	7	7 5-16	+1-16
BoatDsl 2	37	25¾	25¾	25⅝	
BobEvn .44	870	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
Bohemia .64	x229	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
BoknRsh	75	21½	21	21	— ½
BolarPh .14l	24	21	19	19	—2
Bomain	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Bonanza	792	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
BoothInc .02e	138	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
BoothbF .50a	25	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
BostonB 1.28	84	19⅝	19½	19½	
BrasCp	222	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Braloma g.10e	53	15	14⅞	15	
BrassCft .48	97	15¾	15	15⅛	— ½
Branco 1.20	92	42	39½	39½	—2½
BroadFn .44	175	14½	14	14	— ⅛
BrockEx	174	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ¼
BrokHill .28r	119	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
BrooksF .32	155	21	20	20½	— ⅛
BrookS 1.40b	22	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
BrkwdHS .34	322	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ½
BrwTom	526	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
Brunos .40	34	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Buckbee .22e	209	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
BckeySL .60b	38	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Buckeye .15r	259	21⅝	19⅞	21¼	+1⅛
Buffets 1.98e	787	19½	18⅝	18¾	+ ½
Bldinv	194	2 5-16	2⅛	2¼	
Bonngtn	60	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Burrah	687	3 9-16	3 7-16	3 9-16	+ ⅛
BurnupS .16	1123	7	6½	6⅞	— ¼
BurrH	2663	2 13-16	2 5-16	2 13-16	+7-16
BMA 1.20	206	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅛
ButlerMf 1.10	137	29¼	28½	28¾	— ½
CBTCp 2	71	29	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
CFSCnt .34	285	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CPTCp	537	25¼	24	25	— ½
CoesrNJ	338	21½	20	20¼	—1¼
CoesNJ wt	219	17¼	15	15¼	—2¼
CoesNJ un	22	60	55	57	—4
Cofeters .60	72	23¾	23	23¾	— ¾
CalFfBk 1.08	60	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
CalMicr	90	18¼	17⅜	17½	— ¾
CalWtSv 3	10	34	34	34	
CallonPet	473	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
CombMe	102	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Cammlr .60	267	55½	52½	53	—2½
Canon	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
CapEnEy	389	3⅜	3 1-16	3⅜	
CapEn wt	92	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CaptnAir	21	4⅛	3⅞	4	
Carboln .52	2	30¼	26	26	—4¼
Carolin g	580	10	8¼	10	+1⅜
Cascade L	35	35	34	35	+1
CavngtC	1158	7⅝	6½	7½	
CedarPt 1.10b	142	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
CelinaFn .36	130	11½	11	11½	— ½
Cencor	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
CenBcp 1.75b	54	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
CnBshSo .80	249	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
CenBkSy .40b	32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
CnFidBk 1b	25	14½	14¼	14¼	
CnJerBk .70a	14	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
CenMtgRt .30e	158	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
CenNtBn .24	338	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
CnPenNt 1.88	105	12⅜	12½	12⅝	
CnVtPS 1.64	140	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Centran 2.16	73	28¼	28	28	— ¼
CentyBk .44b	306	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
CentyOG	367	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
Centy21	385	25⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
ChamMf .84	143	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ChmpPrt .20	535	8⅝	7½	8	— ½
ChmpPd .90	39	16¼	16¼	16¼	
ChoprlRs	202	7⅜	6½	7¼	+ ⅜
CharRiv .34	66	32	28⅜	30¾	+1¾
ChrmSh .14	1017	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅛
ChatDeV	12	7	6½	6½	
ChartHo .90b	700	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
ChattaMf .80a	79	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Chattm .40	26	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
ChkptSy	30	12½	12½	12½	
CheezDv .10l	98	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
ChmLwn .35e	127	42	40	42	+1
ChmNucl .05r	310	20¾	18⅝	19¼	—1½
Chemed 1.80	64	32¾	32	32	—1
ChmLea 1.20	x208	33	29½	32½	—1
Chmeer .24	87	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
CherryEl .12	194	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
ChiNwTr	196	15	13⅞	14¼	— ⅜
ChildWld	122	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Chomer	84	23	21½	22	—1
Chubb 2.28	2061	41⅜	38⅞	41⅜	+2⅛
ChrDwt 1.60	42	29½	29½	29½	
Chyron	271	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ¼
Cindys	92	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
CinnFin 1.28b	82	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅝
CircInc 1.30e	52	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
CizSoCp 1.08	32	19	18½	18⅝	— ½
CitzSoGa	1505	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
CitzFSL .72	16	30	30	30	
CitzFid 1.40	35	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
CitzUtA s	95	39⅜	39	39	— ⅜
CitzUtB 2.56	40	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
ClyNtCp .80	137	30	27½	27¾	—2¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ClarkJL 1.30	43	28½	28	28	— ½
Clevtr 2.40	221	35½	35¼	35½	
ClevlRt .15e	444	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
ClowCp .40	98	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
CstldFla	231	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
CobeLab	103	27⅜	26⅜	26⅞	—1
CocaCol .60a	116	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
CocaMla .60	82	17½	16½	16½	—1
Coherent	598	22½	20½	22½	+1
ColnBcp 1.80	37	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
ColLfAc .48	165	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
ColrTlle	894	30⅝	29	29	—1⅝
ColNBsh 1	75	21¾	21½	21¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Combins 1.20	1554	20½	19⅝	20	— ½
ComcstA .12	x25	18¾	17½	17¾	—1
Comdisc .24	335	14½	14	14	— ¼
ComBsh 1.44	42	25½	25	25	— ½
ComClH .88	310	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
ComSwt	157	4½	4½	4½	
ComSwt pf.75	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
CmlShr .50	39	20	20	20	
CwBkPa 2.16	4	34	34	34	
CwlNRs 1.76	36	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
CmwTel 2.60	16	41	40½	41	
Comnind .48	101	21½	21	21	— ½
CmpclVS	147	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
CpclVS wt	105	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
CpclVS un	41	13¼	12½	12½	— ¾
CoBoliv g.48e	201	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
ComparS	2791	¼	7-32	7-32	—1-32

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CompCr .16	734	15⅝	12	15	+1½
Compus	247	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
CmptAut .20	289	12¾	11½	11¾	—1
Compsv	89	12½	12	12	— ½
CmpCm	848	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
CmpCon	112	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
CmpMicr .08	51	11	9¾	9¾	—1
CmptNet	389	6¾	6	6⅛	— ½
CmptPd s	121	10½	9½	9⅝	— ½
Comshre	231	17¼	16	16½	— ¾
Comtech	150	10½	9½	9½	—1
Conair	171	7	6	6½	— ½
Concept .06b	174	7½	6⅝	7	— ½
ConnEnr 2.40	34	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
ConNBk 1.60	10	18	18	18	
CnsCapR 2.06	119	31½	29	29	—2
ConFlbr	144	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ConPap 3.60	58	60¼	59½	59¾	— ½
ConTom .151	9	26	24	26	+1
ConsDst g.61e	62	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Context	208	6½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
CntALf 1.32	62	36	35	35¼	— ¾
CtlBNor 1.84b	52	29½	29¼	29½	
CntCurv	586	22¾	20⅞	22½	— ¼
CtrlLasr	94	16	14½	14⅜	—1⅛
Conwed 1	28	24¼	23⅞	24	— ¼
Coors B.25	1154	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ¼
Cordis	495	29¼	27⅜	27¾	—1⅜
Courier .48	217	11¾	11½	11½	
CousnPr	259	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
CovnglBT	1595	6⅛	5⅝	6	
CrodTer .66	716	12⅝	9⅞	12⅝	+2⅝

(Continued on Page 8)

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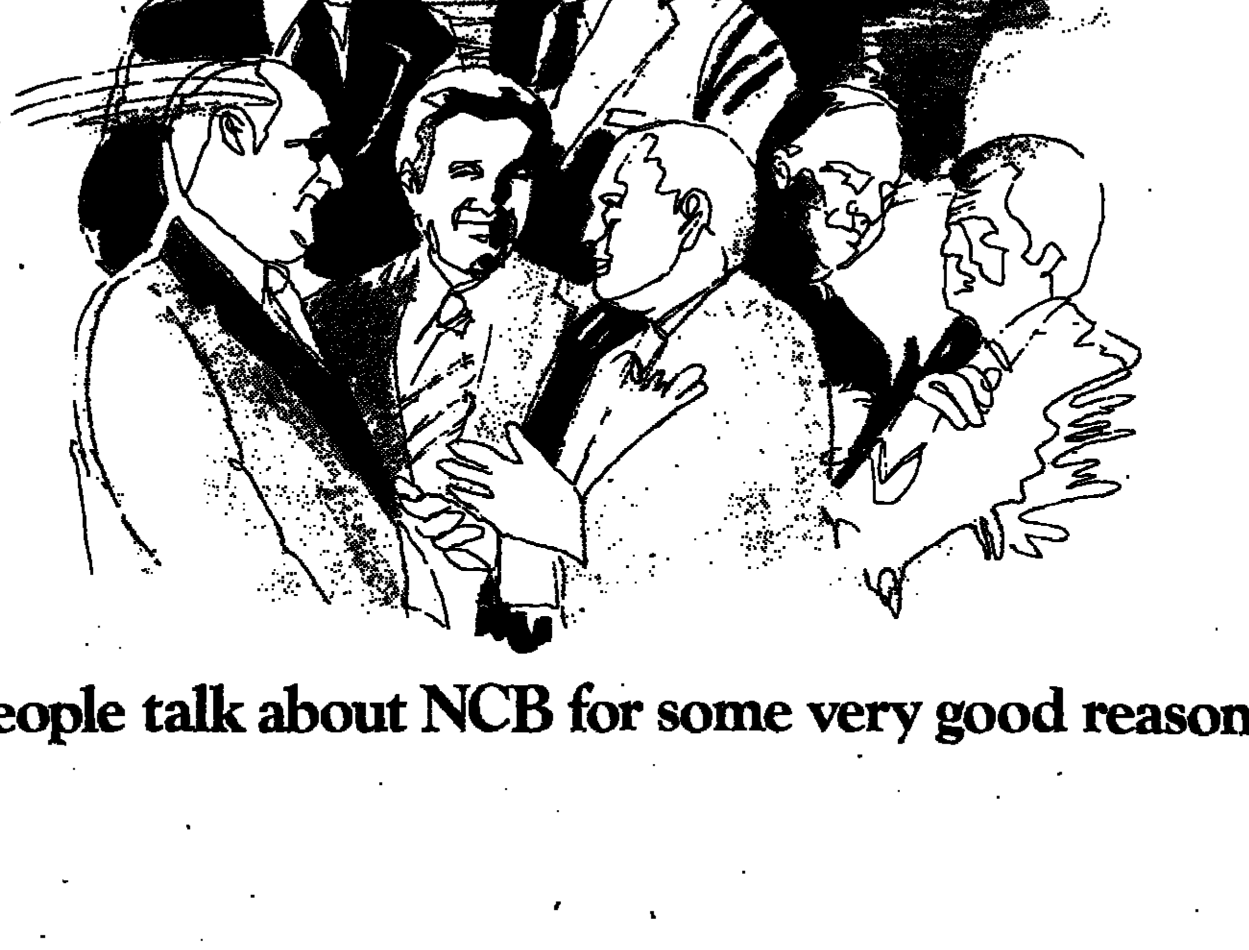
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(Continued from Page 7)

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CromExp	2001	11-32	11-32	11-32	
Crawfd .50	106	19	18¾	18¾	
CravRes	1297	34½	32	34	—½
CredoPt	2770	13-32	⅜	⅜	—1-32
Cronus	142	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
CrasTre .80	814	25¼	24⅝	24¾	—½
Crowley87 3⅞	3⅛	3½	.NY-09-0 of		
2.40	1	186	148	180	+26
CrumpE .28	170	13	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅜
CullenFr 1	97	28½	28	28¼	—¼
Cullinan	68	24¼	23½	23½	—1
Cullum 1b	115	19¼	18½	18½	—¾
Cycltron	167	15½	14	14¾	—¾
DSICp	58	5½	5¼	5½	
DankrLb	17	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
DanlyM 1.60	105	23¾	23	23½	+¼
DartDg .13	183	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅜
DataCrd .20	211	20¾	18¾	20	—¾
DtaDes .32	141	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
DtaDim	12	2⅛	2	2	
DataRes .32		48½	48½	48½	
Datarm s	171	24	23	23	—1
Datascp	52	14¼	13½	13½	—¾
Datum	138	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—½
Dauphin 2.40	14	32	31½	32	+½
DavidDsh	511	1⅛	1	1⅛	
DavdMn g	222	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16	+⅛
DavMal la	x76	22	18¾	18¾	—3¼
DBeer .63e	6533	8	7 27-32	7 15-16	+3-16
DeanFd .80	166	20	18¼	18½	—1½
DecisDat	797	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
DecisSys	231	4¾	4⅝	4¾	—½
DeklbAg .72	x542	29¾	28½	29	—⅜
Del-Val 1.44	6	11	11	11	
Deltak	168	7	6¼	6¼	—¾
DeLuxC 1.32	223	33¾	31¾	31¾	—1½
Denelcor	776	4⅞	4	4⅛	—⅜
DenisM g1.20	969	25¼	24⅜	24¾	—½
DenvRE 1	96	20	17½	20	+2½
Depndind .05e	365	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
DetrexC 1.40	57	31	30	30	—1
DetBkC 1.80	161	29½	29	29¼	—¼
DiagDat	293	23½	21½	22¼	—1¼
DiaCrvs 1.20	103	29	26¾	26¾	—2½
DirchEx	2169	23-32	⅝	⅝	—1-16
DinnrBel .64	26	12	11¾	11¾	—½
DiscNY 2.90e	60	45	44	45	+1
DiscOil	971	2⅜	2⅛	2½	—¼
DixnCru 1.28	17	34	34	34	
Docutel	296	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
DolRes	3423	1¼	1 1-32	1⅛	—3-32
DollrGn .28b	161	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
DomBsh .96b	163	17¾	17	17	—¾
Donldsn .60	128	22¾	22¾	23	—¾
DoylDB 1.04	368	22¼	20½	22	+1½
DrexlrT	207	11	10¼	10½	—½
DrumFn .30	373	7	6¾	6¾	—⅜
DualLite .32	184	15	14½	14¾	—¼
DuckAlc .40	116	11¾	11	11	—½
Ducomn .50	73	16	16	16	
DunesHl	202	24	21	22	—2
DunkinD .30	255	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—⅛
DurhLfe 1.60	36	46¼	45¾	45¾	—½
Durlron .60	358	17¼	16	17¼	
DurrFill .26	123	12½	12	12	—½
DycoPet	192	18½	17¾	17¾	—½
Dynascn s	98	4	3⅞	3¾	—¼
Dynatch	140	25	22¾	23	—2
EHInt	54	4	3½	3¾	—¼
ERCCp 1.20	1184	56½	54¼	56	—½
EarlyCal	705	8	7½	7¾	
EarthSci	95	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
EsDrief 1.26e	2119	15	13¾	14⅛	—½
Eastmet .90	302	15¼	14¾	14¾	—½
Eastayr	16	12½	11	11½	—¾
EconLab .92	773	23½	21¾	21⅞	—1⅛
Edwdlnd	16	17½	17	17	—½
ElPasEl 1.10	619	10½	10⅜	10½	
EleCath	87	11¼	10¾	11	—⅛
ElecNile .28	8	15½	14½	15½	+1¼
EleNucl	287	9⅝	9	9½	—½
ElecsnGp	42	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Emhrt wt	62	21¾	18¾	20½	—1
Emons .16	131	19⅞	17⅝	18¼	—1⅜
Emons pf1.19	x35	16½	15½	15⅝	—1
EmpCrwn	41	3¼	3	3¼	
EmpNBk	20	18½	18	18⅛	—⅛
EmpBnf le	478	21½	20¼	20¾	—¾
EmplCas 1.20b	12	34½	34½	34½	
EnrDev	1555	14¼	7¼	9½	—4¾
EnrMin	727	7¾	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
EnRsv	14739	8⅛	6⅞	8	—3-16
EnrSrcs	360	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
EnrVent	113	14½	13½	14	—½
Envrdn h	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
Epsco	552	12¼	11	11¼	—1
EqtBcp .68b	15	18¼	18	18	—¼
EqtIwa 1.20	54	25¾	25½	25½	—¾
EqutSL 1	757	30¼	28¾	30	—¼
EqtOil .70	361	46	42¾	43¼	—2¾
ErbLmb	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
EthanAl .80	528	41¾	40½	41¼	
EvSuth	25	29½	28¾	28¼	—1¼
EverstJ .40	36	26	24	24	—2
ExcelEn	420	3 13-16	3 5-16	3⅜	—7-16
ExchBcp .60	19	10¼	10	10	—¾
ExecHs h	223	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
ExFuel un	449	¾	7-16	½	
FairLne .24	247	7¾	7¼	7¼	—⅜
FairlLd .16	377	12½	12½	12¾	
FalcMn gle	42	62½	60¼	62¼	+1½
Falstaff	576	2 11-16	2½	2 11-16	+3-16
Farinon .08	961	12¼	11½	12	
FarmFd ¼s	791	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅜
FarmBr .60	44	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
FarmGp .84	656	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+¼
FdScrw .72a	23	16½	16	16	—½
FedIPP .94e	29	9⅛	9	9	—¼
Fidlcor	205	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
FidUnLf 1.40	364	70¼	69⅝	70¼	+¾
FifeCp .16	252	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+¼
FifthTh 2.30	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	
FnSecGp .52	59	15¼	14	15	+¾
Finnign	92	19	18	19	+1
FstMerc 1.60	219	23	22¼	23	+½
FtAlaBk 1.32b	64	23½	22½	22¾	—¾
FtAmBk 1.28	83	16	16	16	
FtAFin .50	128	26½	26	26½	—¼
FtATenn .64	287	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
FtArkBk .50b	50	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
FtArtist	238	6¼	6	6	—¼
FtBnOh 1.64	38	28¾	28¾	28¾	
FtBnAla .84	9	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
FtBshFla .28e	46	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
FtBkSys 2.04	456	42¾	41¾	41¾	—1
FtBkrFl .92	11	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
FtBkSC 1.12	30	20	20	20	
FtBostn .50e	852	20¾	20½	20¾	+½
FtCaptl 1.85	6	33	33	33	
FtCarInv	217	9	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
FtColny .64	15	22¼	22	22	—¼
FtConn 1.52	17	22¼	22	22	—¾
FtCntRE 1.13e	131	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
FtDenvr	175	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
FtEmpS .20	161	13⅜	13	13	—¼
FtExec s	576	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	—⅜
FtExe pf.50	241	22¼	20⅝	21⅜	—⅜
FtFrwst .25	43	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
FtFlaBks .36	309	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
FtHawai 2.12	21	29½	28¾	28½	—1
FtJerNt 1.20a	43	15¼	14¼	14½	—⅜
FtKyNt 1.64	144	33	32¼	32¾	—¼
FtLncFn	384	16¾	14½	16	+1½
FtMarin .26	109	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
FtMdBn 1.40	90	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
FtMemph	92	5¾	5¾	5¾	
FstMtg	445	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	—1-16
FtNBcp 1.08	88	19½	19	19¼	—½
FtNJ 1.60b	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	
FtNtCht 1.64	5	29½	29	29½	+½
FtNtCin 2	14	28	27¾	28	
FtNHGp .88	191	13¾	13	13	—¾
FtNtSup .02e	7	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
FtNMBk .84	18	17	17	17	
FtNwatR	97	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
FtOkIBn .30	66	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
FtRBKGp .48	47	8¼	7⅞	8	—¼
FtSLAsc .60	24	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
FtSecCp .86	275	21½	21	21	—½
FtTenNt .72	629	13¾	13¾	13¾	
FtUnBcp 2.20	201	29¾	29½	29½	—¼
FtUnCp .92b	163	16¼	16¼	16¼	
FtUtdBc 1.24	11	27¼	27	27¼	
FtWnFin	655	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—½
FtWisMt	465	8½	6⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
Frstbnco 1.40b	134	27½	27	27	
FveStrEn	2374	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
FlagBks .60	388	13⅜	12¾	13	—⅜
Flamein	75	12	11	11	—1
Flexstl .48	75	11⅛	11¼	11½	—¼
Flicker .60b	74	13½	13½	13½	
FloatPnt	196	13¼	11	12¼	—1
Florafx	166	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
FlaCypr .20e	91	4¼	4	4	—¼
FlaGlf 1.28e	39	15¼	15¼	15¼	
FlaNFla .60	x297	16	15¼	15¾	—¼
Flurocb .20	75	16½	15½	15½	—1
FdTown .13	123	25	24¾	25	
FthillGp .32b	183	12⅝	11¾	11¾	—⅞
ForeAm .40	274	18	16½	17	—1
ForestO .80a	678	21½	20⅝	21½	—½
FrankEl .48	114	15	13	14½	—½
FrasrMt 1.12e	57	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
FredHer .24	181	9	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
FreeSG 3.63e	954	32	29⅞	30½	—⅞
FremtEn	395	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
Fremont .50	861	19¼	18	18⅝	—¼
FreqSrc	794	12	10¾	11½	—⅞
FrntSvg	54	6⅛	5¾	5¾	—¼
FroznFd .36	176	12¼	9¾	11½	+1¾
FullPh .29e	6	28½	28½	28½	—¼
FullrHB .36	279	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
FultnNt .60	38	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
Funtime	53	7	6	6	—1
FurrCaf .50b	456	18	16½	17⅛	—⅞
GEICO .40	4159	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+⅜
GEICO pf.74	844	23¼	20⅝	23¼	+¾
GalaxyO	557	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Glxy wt	507	2⅞	1 15-16	2⅝	+7-16
GalvHou .40	x451	33½	32	32¼	—1¼
Gamex	402	6½	5¾	5¾	—¾
GarStBk 1.25b	x2	40	40	40	
GatwySel	524	4	3⅝	4	—⅛
GnAutm	898	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	—⅜
GAutPts .96	60	30½	30¼	30½	
GnBind .16	117	13¼	12½	12¾	—½
GnData	160	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
GnDevcs	591	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
GnEngy .10	491	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	
GnHelth .60	534	18½	16⅝	17¼	—⅞
GnHydro	1357	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	+1-16
GnReIns 2	395	92	90	92	+1
GnSemic .16	84	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
GnShale la	21	17	16	16	—1
GenRad .12	344	30¼	29⅛	30	—¼
Geores	180	4½	4	4	—½
GeoWash	94	3⅝	3 9-16	3 9-16	—1-16
GilbrtA 1.60	157	20¼	19½	20	
Gilford .34	94	16½	14⅝	15¼	—1¼
Grard 1.88	204	26	25¾	26	+½
GlobeLf .40b	x1303	27¼	24⅞	26½	—⅜
Godfrey 1b	123	18¼	17¾	17⅞	—⅜
GoldFld 2.24e	139	38⅞	36⅝	37½	—⅜
GoldMed s	152	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	—½
GldStFd .30	44	14½	13½	14½	+⅝
GouldsP .92	100	23	22½	22¾	—¼
GovEFn .70	32	12¾	12¾	12¾	
GvtELf .44	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
GovtSL .48	17	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
Graco .80	44	19	18½	18½	—½
Grantre .24	759	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
GraScan	297	21¾	20½	21	—¾
GravCS .30a	16	29	28½	28½	
GrtNatl	153	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
GtBayCs	429	21	18¼	20	—1
GtSwtln	67	2⅝	2⅜	2½	—⅛
GtJerBn 1b	58	12½	12½	12½	
GreenM 1.24	62	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
GrnwdRs	295	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
GreyAdv 1.40a	9	38	37	38	+1
GuarBk s	103	9	8¾	9	+¼
GuarFin .60	73	20½	19	19	—1½
GuarNat .50	368	15	13¾	14	—1
GuardCh	47	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
GlfEngy .20	333	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	+½
HachCh .20	36	13¼	12	12	—1¼
HahnEW .40	729	46	41½	43¼	—2¾
Hodson	163	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	—⅜
HamlEx	86	24½	24	24½	+⅛
HamlPt s	260	31¼	29½	30½	—1¼
HamlP pf1.95	43	17¾	17½	17¾	
HamlDg s	16	5⅛	4¾	4¾	—½
HamlInv	37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Hanvins .52	415	35½	33¾	35½	+1⅛
HrpRow .72	19	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
HarpGp .30	134	27	26	26¾	—½
HartfNt 1.40	72	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅜
HrtfStm 2	61	36½	35½	35½	—1
Harwyn	45	6½	6	6	—½
HawaBn .88	118	16	15	15	—1
HawkBn .72	58	13¾	13¾	13¾	
HawthF .80	13	20¼	20	20	—¼
HazltLb .10e	403	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+⅛
Hechnar .12b	93	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
HelstCH .12	34	8⅝	8	8	—⅝
HelixTec	49	7⅝	7⅛	7½	—⅛
Hemotc	168	2½	2¼	2¼	—¼
HendPt un	599	1⅞	1⅛	1 11-16	—3-16
HenrdF .80	33	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
HerltBn 1.20	87	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
HeritCm	92	9½	8¾	9½	+¼
Hexcel .48	551	24¼	23	23¾	—⅜
HiberSF 1.10	3	24½	24	24	—½
HiberCp 1	80	21¼	21	21	—¼
HickFar .44	x232	14⅛	14	14¼	—⅛
HickFrn .12e	108	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
Higbee .37i	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Hillhvn .52	35	23	22	22	—1
HinesLm 1	33	25½	25	25	
Hitachi .99e	28	46¼	46⅛	46¼	—⅜
HoeCo .08e	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HllwdPk 1.20	14	21½	21½	21½	
HmeBen .92	79	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
HmstdF	29	11	10½	10½	—½
HonInd .48	82	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
HookDrg 1.28	144	16½	16	16¼	—⅛
Hoover .92	3145	14	13	14	
HorizBn 1.20a	63	14¾	14¼	14½	—½
HospTr 2.12	16	24½	24	24½	+½
HughSup .24	160	16½	14¾	15¼	—1¼
HuntMf .50	57	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—1
HntaBs 1.76b	44	34½	34	34	—½
Hyattint	14	17½	17½	17½	
Hyster 1.50a	702	44¼	41	41½	—2¾
IMSInt .20	884	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅜
IdahoFn .88	29	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
IdleWld .80	116	19	17½	18½	—½
Impell .36	228	25½	24½	24⅝	—⅛
IndSqS 1.68a	41	16¼	16	16⅛	—⅛
IndpBsh .60b	77	23	20	20	—3
IndLfAc 1.16	522	20¼	19¼	19⅝	—⅞
IndnaNt .40	197	10⅝	10½	10½	—½
IdplWat 2.12	28	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
IndElHr	287	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛

When in Washington DC. meet me at Blackie's House of Beef 22nd & M Sts. NW OUR 33rd YEAR

New Issue

All of the Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

July 27, 1979

Manufacture Française des Pneumatiques Michelin

Issue of US $ 125,000,000
represented by
125,000 10 % Bonds 1979-1994

Banque Nationale de Paris — Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Hambros Bank Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
IndValB 2.20	63	22¾	22¼	22¾	+¼
Inforex	658	5	4½	4⅞	—⅛
InfDialgs	741	5	4¾	5	+¼
Infoint! .16	78	8½	8½	8½	
InfoMag	1523	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—⅜
Infotn	394	3⅛	2¾	3	+⅛
InstLab .16	159	19½	18½	19	—¼
IntegEnt .05e	260	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+¼
IntelCo	2124	57	52¾	56¼	—½
IntRslFn .30	53	7½	7¼	7½	
Intercole s	33	8½	7½	7½	—1
IntrcEnr s	125	6½	5¾	6	—½
IntrcLfe .10e	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
IntlcMac	648	10⅝	9⅛	10⅝	+1⅝
Interfnl 1.20	436	27¾	26	26½	—1¼
Intrmed	1359	24	22¼	24	+⅜
IntmtGs 1.40	63	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
InBkWsh .36	790	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
InBkWsA .36	432	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
IntDairy	178	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
IntKingT .06	135	4⅜	4	4¼	—⅛
IntResh .32	114	12¾	11½	11½	—1¼
IntRovO .01e	505	3⅛	2 11-16	3⅛	+7-16
IntShphd	295	4¼	4¼	4¼	
IntrPlp g1.40		15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
Intersil .24e	2263	18¼	15⅞	18¼	+1
Intext	6	12¾	12½	12¾	
IwaSoUt 2.28	40	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
IrindRst	433	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
IsrlInv 1.10	34	25¾	25	25¾	
IveyJB .76	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
JLGInd .32	48	23½	22¾	23½	
JomWP h	31	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
JameRiv .40	372	25¼	21¾	23¼	—2¼
Jamsby .50	182	16	15¼	15¼	—¾
JonAir 1.55e	2	131¼	129¾	131¼	+1¼
Jeffersn .26	9	23	22¼	22¼	—¾
JeffNLf .52	81	35¾	33¾	33¾	—2¼
Jenco .16r	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Jerrico	939	20	18⅝	20	+¼
Jhirmck s	45	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
Jhirmk wt	66	4½	3¾	3¾	—¾
Josephn .60	64	16¼	14½	14½	—2
JoslynM 1.24	81	17	17	17	
Justin .60	200	27	26¼	26¾	—¼
KDICp	439	2 3-16	2	2⅛	—1-16
KMSInd	660	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
KRMPet	448	5⅝	4⅝	5⅜	+⅜
Kallstad	276	5⅝	5	5	—⅜
Kaman .80	88	21¼	19¾	19¾	—1½
KmpAm .32	34	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	—½
KnCtyLf 2	9	64	63	63	—1½
KnSNtw .40	58	27	26	26½	—½
Kavex .05e	473	16	14½	15½	—½
Keba	2426	2⅝	2⅜	2 9-16	—1-16
KellySv 1.20	181	36½	33½	34½	—2
Kemper 1.60	818	36¼	33¼	36¼	+1¼
Kenwatn	120	10	9	9	—¾
KentMre 1	24	23	22¾	23	
Kenton	106	23	23	23	
KyCenLf .50	x108	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
Keltring	15	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
Keuffel .80	119	17½	15	17½	+1½
KeyBks 1.20	158	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—¼
KeyData	161	4⅝	4	4⅛	—¼
KeystFd .20b	111	15¾	15¼	15¼	—½
Kimball .68	159	17⅛	16¼	17	—⅛
KindCre .08	74	11¼	11	11	—¼
Kinglnt	50	11¾	10¾	11	—1
KloofG 1.08e	1971	17¼	15¾	16⅛	—⅞
KnapeV 1a	101	17½	17	17	—½
Knudsn .60b	126	16⅛	16	16	—⅜
KogerPr 1.10	382	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1
Kratos	261	16	15½	15½	—½
Kravind .24	77	24½	19	21	—3½
Krueger .60	124	11½	11	11¼	—¼
Kulicke	413	21¾	20¼	21	—¾
KyotoCe .21r	40	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	—⅛
LDBCp	184	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
LaZBoy .72	190	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—½
Locana g	284	5½	4⅝	5 7-16	+11-16
LaclaStl	19	12¼	12	12	—¼
LkwdBk .44	5	14½	14¼	14¼	—¼
Lancast .72	x150	16½	14¾	14¾	—1⅜
Lancein 1.04	172	20½	20	20	—½
LandRes	61	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
LndBkFla .44	155	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
LaneCo .92	195	24¾	23¾	23½	—1¼
Lawson .36	70	24¼	22¾	22¾	—1½
LearPet .12	1089	29¼	26⅝	29⅛	—⅛
Leasco	161	19¼	18½	18⅝	—½
LeisDyn .20	111	7¾	7¼	7¼	—½
LevinCpt	191	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
LewisP .28	30	13¾	13½	13⅝	
LibtyHo .20e	214	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
LibNtLf 1	549	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
Lfinvs .20	773	16¼	15½	16⅛	—⅛
Lifesur	29	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
LfeComn	136	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
LndStor .08	646	7¼	6¾	6¾	
LinBcst	426	47	46	47	
Linc 1st2	192	25	25	25	
LinIst pf1.85	5	12	12	12	
LincLfe .60a	124	18½	17¼	17¼	—1
LincTT 1.32	188	21¾	21¼	21½	—¼
Lindbrg .52	86	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—½
LionCSf	70	13-16	¾	¾	
LlodAr h1.40	x13	28⅛	27¾	28	—¼
LlodTrn .60	14	14¾	14½	14¾	+¼
Logetrn .20e	186	11½	9½	11½	+1½
LongFib 9.20	0	295	290	295	+5
LaOffEx	390	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
LowesCo .50	584	20	19½	19½	—⅛
LurlaS	415	6½	6	6⅛	—⅜
MTMtg 1.60	69	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+¼
MCIC	2019	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
MCI wt	276	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅛
MCI pf2.64	318	36	35¼	35¼	—¼
MCMCp .16	53	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
MFYInd .20	98	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
MGFOil .10r	384	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
MSIDat .48b	258	8¼	7½	7¾	—⅛
MTSSy .26	107	26¼	25	26	+¼
McDmld .80	x47	18¼	17¾	17¾	—½
MacBloe g1.40	99	25½	24	24¼	+¾
MadsGE 1.48	183	15⅝	14⅞	15	—⅜
MagmaE	323	6½	5¾	5¾	—⅝
MagmP	929	16¼	15¾	16⅛	—⅜
MagnCll	400	24½	19½	24½	+2
MairRt h	169	1 9-16	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
Makita .21r	0	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
Mallkrt 1	640	30¾	29¾	30	—¾
MgtAsst	4159	22½	21¾	21¾	—¾
Manitw .60a	138	24	22½	23	—1
ManMay	143	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
MfBkLA .50b	290	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	—⅝
MfrsNat 2.20	93	28½	27¾	27¾	—¾
MfaData .20	475	31¾	30	31¼	—¼
MarinCp 1.68	65	29¼	28½	28½	—¾
MarNut	291	⅞	¾	¾	—⅛
MarPet 2.22e	28	37½	36	37½	+½
Marion .20e	1569	24⅛	22⅞	23⅛	—1¼
MarkPd	233	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
MarshSu .32	83	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
Marshll 1.54	32	24½	23½	23½	—1¼
MrldNat .88	x429	18¾	18¼	18¼	—½
MathApl	289	25½	19½	25	+3
MauiLP .44	20	29½	28½	28½	—1
MayPet	491	14⅝	13½	14⅝	—¼
MaynOil	1480	12½	11⅝	12	—½
McCorm .44a	2777	19½	18½	18¾	+¼
McDowE .06i	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
McFarlE	1700	11⅜	10	11¼	+⅛
McQuay .70	x246	12¾	12¼	12½	—½
McRaeOil	571	28½	27	27½	—½
MedGen	398	12	11¼	11¾	—¼
Medcom	203	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Medford .80	94	48	39	44½	+5½
Megadat	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
MellonN 1.84	1974	31½	30½	30½	—1
Mentor	151	7½	7	7¼	
MercBcp 2.32	x61	28¼	27¾	27¾	—½
MercBk 1	43	13½	13½	13½	
Merc pf3	9	40	40	40	
MerchNt 1.40	22	26¾	26½	26½	—¼
MerryCo .28r	73	14½	14½	14½	
MeyerF .50b	893	29½	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅝
MeyrsPk	27	4½	4	4½	+½
MichNt 1.20	239	22¾	22½	22½	—¼
MicroMk	173	14½	13¾	13¾	—¾
Micrdat	277	31¾	31	31¾	+¾
Micrdyn .10e	319	20	19	20	+½
Micrcf	241	1⅝	1½	1½	—3-16
MicrPw	73	5⅝	5½	5½	
MicroSe	308	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
MdldBcp 1.32	2	17½	16½	17½	
MdldCap	473	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	—½
MidlRes	2426	3⅞	3⅝	3 11-16	—3-16
MdlBks 2.16	82	30	27¾	27½	—½
MdlBk 1pf2	20	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
Midnite .30e	x63	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
MidwDis .52	288	11⅞	10⅞	11	—½
MidwFld .56	45	23¼	23	23	—¼
MillHer .48	518	25	24¼	25	+½
Millipr .24	304	31¾	30¼	30¼	—1½
MineSaf .88	17	63½	62	62½	—½
MnrRs .10e	2395	4 21-32	3 13-32	4⅛	+1¼
MinrEng	274	5¼	4⅞	5	+⅛
MiniCpt	126	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
MinnFab .10s	195	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
Minnetnk	291	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	—⅜
MissVlG 1.28	31	14½	14½	14½	
MrSteak .08	157	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Mitsui .59e		28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
MobiCom	55	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
ModM wt	54	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
ModuCpt	643	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
Molex .09	304	34	32½	34	
MonCap 1.14	432	24½	22¾	22¾	—1¾
MonfCol .12e	118	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
MonuE	723	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	—⅜
MonuCp 1	705	27¼	25½	26⅛	—⅜
MonPr un.30c	50	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅜
MooreC g1.44	678	33⅝	32¾	33	—½
MoorePd .72	70	22½	21	22½	
MorFla .01	47	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Moraga	339	7⅝	6⅞	7	—⅜
MoranB .12b	307	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
Morsntn .32b	741	14½	13¾	13¾	—⅜
MHEW	298	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Mosinee .24	148	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Mostek	17408	41¾	31½	41¼	+8⅝
MatchM .70e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
MatClub .10	104	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
MtnBks 1.12	18	27	27	27	
MtnStRs	2924	⅝	9-16	19-32	+1-32
Moxie .10	139	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Multim .72	114	31½	30⅝	31¼	
MuroFst .32	9	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1
Myersin .36	49	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
MylanLb	20	11¼	11	11¼	
NNCp 1.60	294	26¼	25¾	26¼	+⅜
NNCp pf1.60	3	34½	34½	34½	
NargCp 1.60b	58	25½	24½	25½	+1
NtCntFn 1.48b	64	21⅜	21½	21½	
NtCtyCp 2.50	336	45½	45¼	45¼	—⅛
NtCmNJ 2.48	18	32¼	32¼	32¼	
NtCptSy .24	239	21¼	19	20	—1¼
NtDataC	161	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
NDtaCp .28	930	15	14¼	14⅝	—¼
NEnvCtl	146	2⅜	1½	1¾	—½
NLampn	126	10½	9¼	9½	—1
NLfeFla .28b	135	11⅛	10	10¼	—⅞
NMicron	358	11	10	10½	—½
NOldL .36	597	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
NtRyUtil	224	14⅛	14	14	—½
NResLfe .60e	122	22½	20	20	
NSavnCp .25	19	18⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
NSecIns .36	5	15	14¼	14¼	—⅜
NStuMk	1162	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅜
NatUtil 1.44	38	17	16½	17	+½
NtVolve 2.10	13	40	38	40	+2
NtWnLf	526	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Natwide .60	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
NwldRE .42e	8	16	16	16	
NautilFd .50e	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
NelsnTh .28	24	12½	12½	12½	
Neutrog .20b	17	20	19	19	—1
NevNBc 1	12	13½	13¼	13½	
NevadSL .70	73	17½	16	16½	—1
NewAFd 1.80e	14	22½	22	22	—½
NEnMer 1.64	93	24¼	23⅞	24	—¼
NHavWt 3.78	30	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
NJNlCp 2.30	41	23	22½	22½	—½
NJNGas 1.52	98	17¼	16¾	17¼	+½
NewpEl	38	8	7⅝	7⅝	
NewpPh	1308	14½	11½	14½	+2
NickOG	1124	21½	19½	21½	+1⅜
Nicolet .24	325	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	—⅛
NielsnA .76	254	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
NielsnB .76	229	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
NippnEl .52e		44	44	44	—½
NobleAff .16b	1820	36½	35	35⅞	—⅝
Noland .40	65	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NordRes s	73	17	16½	16⅝	—¼
Nordstr .32	846	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
Norstan s	49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
NABiol	146	6¼	6	6¼	
NoAtlInd	371	7¼	6¼	7	
NoCarGs 1.10	189	14⅛	13⅞	14	—¼
NoEOl un1.07e	6	75	74	74	—1
Nrthair g	890	3 9-16	3⅛	3 9-16	+3-16
NoestBcp 2b	2	24½	24½	24½	
NoStBcp .40	138	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
NoTrust 2.20	x75	41¼	40	40	—1¼
NwtNGs 1.04	3605	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	—⅛
NwtFin .50	33	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
NwtNtLf 1.04	304	35	33¼	35	+¼
NwstPS 1.80	110	17	17	17	
NwPrtC 1.60	13	27⅝	26¾	27¼	—½
Newsco g.36	66	33	30½	32½	—½
Noxell .88	240	21⅜	21	21¼	—¼
NuclDyn	423	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
NuclMed	51	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
NuclMet	84	17½	16	16	—1½
NuclPh	243	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+1⅛
Nucorp .15e	287	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
OakbrkC .32	112	12½	11¼	11½	—1
OceanDr .90	648	61	58¾	59	—2
OceanOil	51	37¾	36½	37	—¾
Oceaneer	542	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
OcnExp h	279	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Oceanint	260	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
OffsLog .48	529	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
OgilvyM 1.16	76	22¼	22	22	—¼
OhioCas 1.40	872	35⅝	31¾	35⅝	+2⅝
OhFerro	24	8¼	8¼	8¼	
OilBase	171	35½	35⅛	35½	
OilIntl	3207	⅝	9-16	19-32	—1-32
OilInt wt	177	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
OilInt un	15	7⅝	7	7½	—¼
Oiltech	998	1½	1¼	1¼	—3-16
OldKent 1	93	19	18½	19	+½
OldNtB .84b	63	21	20½	20½	—½
OldRepl	2250	22¾	20	22⅝	+1⅝
OldStone 1.80	114	23¾	23½	23¾	
Olix Ind	71	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Olsten .20	134	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
OlympB .90	93	15½	14¾	14¾	—¾
OmahNt 1.50	78	22½	22¾	22½	
OmegOp .20	119	9⅛	8½	8⅝	—½
OmniSpe	98	5	4⅞	5	
OpticCp	437	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
Opticom	159	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
OpticCL	454	18	17¼	17⅝	—¼
OpticRd	21	16	15	15	—1
Orbanco .68	305	20	19½	19½	—½
OregMet	577	18½	16⅝	16¾	—1¾
OregPC 1	7	61	59½	60	—1
OrionRh	66	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Orrox	190	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞	—⅝
Oshman .20	36	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
OsrowP	325	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
OtterTP 2.08	76	22½	22¼	22¼	—¼
OwensM .52	46	14½	13¾	13¾	—⅜
Oxoc	1873	4 13-16	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
PARSys	71	11⅜	11¼	11½	—¼
PBAInc .80	137	20½	19	19	—1
PCAInt .40	93	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—½
PETX	493	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	—½
PRFCp	478	4½	4	4	—¼
PVOInt .80	6	18	17¼	17¼	—⅜
PabstB .40	1761	15½	13⅝	14	—1⅜
Paccar 1.80	109	61¾	59	60	—1⅜
Pacesetr .20	113	19⅝	16½	16¾	—3
PaceFin .84	77	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
PacerTec	283	2⅜	2½	2½	
PacCHI	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
PcGaR 1.50b	42	22	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
PacGdUr	350	⅜	13-16	⅞	
PacRes .60	167	24⅛	21⅛	23½	+⅛
PacStdLf	248	4¼	4	4	—¼
PagePr e	16	15½	14½	14⅝	—⅝
PaluteO	3992	⅝	⅝	23-32	
PakoCp .48	319	13	12½	12½	—½
PanABsh .40	158	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
PendkPr .30e	501	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
ParkOh 1.10	98	34½	33⅞	33⅞	—1
PauleyP	466	15	13½	13¾	—1¼
PayLDg .40	167	11¼	10½	10⅞	—½
PayNPk .40b	405	18⅝	17½	18⅛	—⅜
PayNSv .72	727	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
PaytsCs .12	513	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
Peavey .92	266	19	18	18⅞	
PeninRs	63	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—¾
PennPac	4082	9-16	2⅛	2 7-16	—1-16
PennVa 2.40	19	74	72	72	—2
PenaEnt 1.60	54	16¼	16	16	—¼
PnzLTr h	347	3⅛	3 11-16	3⅛	+1-16
Penril .12	23	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
Pentair .64	867	20¼	19½	19⅝	—⅝
Pntair pf2.06	60	24¼	25⅜	25⅜	—½
PeoBkSe .88	42	17½	17	17½	
PerryDr .20	180	11	9½	9⅝	—1¼
PetDv	963	4 1-16	3⅝	3 11-16	—⅜
PETCO	154	25½	23¾	24½	—1
Petrolit 1.08	152	37½	37¼	37½	
Pettibon .60	65	21¾	21¼	21¼	—¾
PhilaNat 2.40	261	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1¾
PtilGlo .74e	1517	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
PhnxRs	431	21½	20¾	21½	
PhysioCt	180	40⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—3¼
PicNSav	1066	15½	14	15½	+¼
PiccCafe .44	310	11	10¼	10⅝	—⅜
PiedMat .20	78	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
Pier39 h	32	7½	7¼	7½	
Pinehrst	190	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅝
Pinkrtn 2.10	113	37½	34½	35	—2
PionrGp .20	157	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
PlonHiB .84	372	24⅝	23⅞	24	—⅜
PlanStd .20	416	16½	16	16	—½
PittNtCp 2.60	165	45	43¾	43¾	—1¾
PlazaRt	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Plenum .80	x79	20⅝	18½	19	—1⅝
PolrRs	267	11-16	11-16	11-16	
PopShop g	69	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	
PortaSy	116	10⅝	10½	10½	—¼
PostSeal .30	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Possis	21	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
Powellind	326	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
PwrRes	257	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
PrecMet .46e	1232	8⅝	8⅝	8 9-16	+¼
PrecCst .28f	339	17¾	16½	17	—⅜
PldRisk .50	16	22	21½	21⅝	—⅜
PremRs	263	3⅝	3	3⅛	—¼
PresGM 1.96e	706	22⅞	21¼	21⅝	+⅜
PrsStayn 1.12e	895	19½	18	18⅛	—¼
PrstSBk .40b	22	12½	12½	12½	
PrestnT .48	125	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
Preway 1.20	287	31	28	29⅜	—1⅝
Prtronx	476	17	15⅝	16	—⅜
PrssvCp .32	83	21¾	21½	21½	—⅛
PropTr .40	124	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	—⅜
PrspTCp .10	34	10	9½	9⅝	—¼
ProfLfe .76	58	23¼	23¼	23¼	
ProvLfA 1.48	52	52	50½	50½	—1½
ProvNat 2.70	181	28¼	28	28	—¼
PrdFSL .60	43	15½	15	15	—½
PbSvNC 1.16	x86	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
PgSdNB 1.12	27	25¾	25	25¾	
PulasFr .50	81	10¼	10	10¼	—½
PureCycl	341	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
PurtBen .40	100	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—½
PutDCap	36	10⅝	10	10½	—⅜
Q1 Corp	65	7	6¼	6⅝	
Quadrex .24	206	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—½
QuakrCh .74	34	27	26¼	26½	—½
QualCre	145	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Quatron	282	16½	15½	15⅝	—½
RLI Cp.44b	79	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+¼
RPM Inc.30	480	9½	8⅝	9¼	—½
RSR Cp.15e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
RMIC Cp.15r	161	16½	15⅝	16¼	—¼
RadDyn	114	16½	14¼	15	—1½
RapenPr s	239	11⅛	10½	10½	—1⅛
RainrBn 1.08	495	30	29½	29½	—½
Rampart	268	3½	3	3	—½
Ramtek	297	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Randinfo	267	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
RandIDS	85	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+⅛
Rangair .24b	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
RankO .22e	x765	4 13-16	4⅜	4⅝	+1-16
Rapidata .12	329	4⅝	4	4	—½
Raychm .44	332	96½	94	94	—2⅝
Raymnd 1	123	25⅝	23½	24½	—1⅛
Raypak	77	8½	8	8	—½
RBMtg 1.37e	114	17	16½	16⅝	—½
RecgEq	991	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Redcor	3	12½	12½	12½	
RedknLb .28	257	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
ReevTlt	63	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
RefacTD .12e	116	25½	23¾	23¾	—1¼
RepcyEl .70	1164	20½	19⅝	20⅛	—⅜
Relblnv .28	80	12	11½	11½	—½
Riblnv pf1.87	20	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—¾
RelUniv .10e	431	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	
RpAir 8lwt	76	13¼	11¼	12	—1⅛
RepAuto .28	233	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅜
RepNLfe .60	x5797	25	22⅜	24¼	+1⅝
Reshind	149	12½	11	11½	—1
ResOG wf	466	17⅞	16	17	+½
ResvOM	39	26	25	26	
Reuter s	53	4½	4¼	4½	—⅛
PaulRin 1.32	63	13½	13½	13½	
RexRev .88	947	30½	30	30¼	—¼
Rhodes .20	769	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
RiggsBk 2.40a	42	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1
RivalMf .80	536	9	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
RivrsdGp	179	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅛
RoadEx .80	448	28⅜	27¾	28	—⅜
RobbMy 1.60	22	45	44	44	—1
RobtPar .40	75	7⅜	7	7	—½
RobNGT .08b	124	30¾	29	29¾	—1
Rockcor	1826	10½	9½	10½	
RckMtG .44	351	11⅞	9⅞	11⅜	+⅞
RollBH 1.12	117	23	22	22½	—1
RomAm	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Rouse .28	974	16¾	15½	15⅞	—⅝
RovacCp	233	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
Royster .40	x1639	13¾	11⅝	12⅛	—⅝
RubyM	1255	15-16	27-32	27-32	—3-32
RusStov .88	85	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
Ryanins .12	15	22	21½	21½	—½
Ryland .50	274	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
SCISys	1089	13	11¼	13	+1⅞
SRICp 1.88	74	32½	32	32	—½
Safecrd	169	14½	12¼	14¼	+2
Safeco 1.50	1023	36⅝	34⅝	36⅜	—⅛
SafKleen .10e	x207	28⅝	27	27¼	—1⅝
StHelGd 2.30e	1042	20⅝	19	19⅝	
StJude	143	25½	22½	23	—2½
StPaul 1.80	1368	40	38¼	40	+⅞
SalmCst .09t	105	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
StAnltCn 1	235	24	22½	23⅛	—⅜
SvnhFd 1.40	61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
SavWay .10	331	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅜
SchoakE	91	7¾	7¼	7½	
Scherer .24	1494	12⅝	9¼	11⅝	+2
SchlMap .40	17	15½	15½	15½	
SchlmA .50	41	14¼	14	14	—⅛
ScieCmp .30	183	8	7½	8	+⅜
SciTmeS	110	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Scope .60	70	19⅝	19	19	—½
Scottin h	331	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16	—1-16
ScottLiq	290	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	—⅛
Scriptmt .20b	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
SecndNt 1b	2	33	33	33	
SecALfe .70	73	14¼	12¾	13	—1¼
SecBcp 1.40b	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
SecConn	87	40¼	40	40	—¼
SecLfGa .52	13	12½	12½	12½	—¼
SelbelsB .88	x125	20	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
SaisDalt	168	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
SenOil	1884	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	—½
Sensor .10e	426	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅞
SvcMer .14	1745	16⅝	16¼	16½	—¼
Svcmstr 1.12	118	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅛
Servico	773	7¼	6⅞	6½	—⅜
ShMedS .40	359	30	28⅞	30	
Shawmt 2.20	175	38½	37¾	38	—½
Sheldahl	127	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
Shoneys .20	488	12½	11⅝	12¼	—¼
Shorewd .24	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
SierrRsh .10	83	12⅝	11¾	12	—¼
SigmaAl .50	59	35	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
SigmaCp	244	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+½
Sigmor .50	232	14	13⅜	13⅝	—⅜
Siliconx .10e	580	19⅝	18	18⅝	—1
SivKing	2982	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+5-16
Simpsin .80	268	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
Siaplcan	0	9½	9½	9½	
SmithFd	881	8⅝	8¼	8½	—⅛
Society 1.28	131	20	20	20	—¼
SolrDev	447	5-16	9-32	5-16	+1-32
SolrCola	399	7-16	13-32	13-32	—1-32
SolrMtr	1824	¼	7-32	7-32	—1-32
SOLTEC h	1377	7-32	7-32	7-32	
Solarn	638	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	—3-16
SolidStS	289	12¾	10⅝	11⅞	—⅜
SolidSIT	423	14½	13⅝	14⅛	
SolidPh	391	5⅝	5	5½	—⅜
Solomon .08	54	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
SonocoP 1.30	56	32	31	31	—⅜
SonomVl	40	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
SorgPrt	165	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
SrceCap 2.20	225	19⅝	19⅛	19½	—⅛
SrceC pf2.40	43	22½	21⅝	22	—⅜
SrcePer .23e	77	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
SoCarNt 1.20	67	21¾	21¼	21¼	—¼
SoBnAla .92	34	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
SColWtr 1.32	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
StrldFin .40	507	19⅝	19	19⅝	—⅛
SwFctrs .85a	778	4	3½	3½	—⅛
SwLeasg	46	4	3½	3½	—½
SwtDrg .72	343	22½	20⅝	22¼	+1¼
SwaLife 1	3682	35⅝	33¼	35	+⅜
Savergn .10	161	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Spacelb	17	27¾	26½	27	—¾
SpeclCH .12	9	8½	8¼	8½	—⅛
StatBld .12a	181	14¼	13	13⅛	—⅜
Stampd g	2444	8	6⅞	7⅜	+⅜
Standyn 1.48	301	32½	30¼	31¼	—½
StdMicro	1029	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
StdRegs 1.60	53	28⅜	26⅝	27⅛	—1
Standun	404	9¼	9	9½	—⅛
StanHP 1.88	117	29	26⅝	27¼	—1⅝
Staodyn	469	3⅛	2⅝	3	—⅛
StaNBcp .50e	24	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—½
StaStBc 1.80	252	26	24⅛	25	—1
StateGp .75b	86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
StkNShk .111	118	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
StechrT .30	56	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
StewStv .44	229	26	24	24⅛	—1⅞
StewInf 1.16	368	33¼	30⅝	30⅝	—2⅝
StewSan .15	124	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
StrawCl T.48b	47	27	26⅛	26½	—⅜
Stryker	223	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
SturmR 1e	43	38	36½	36½	—1½
SubarU.15	1323	10⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅝
SubrBcp 1.48	89	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
Sullair .60	285	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—1
Sumito 1.08	43	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
SumitEn .30	344	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
SunBkFl .72	558	15⅛	14½	14⅝	—⅜
SupBk pf4.37	51	51⅜	51	51	—⅜
SunltlO g	3520	15⅝	10⅝	15¼	+4⅝
Suntec	719	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
SopDirS .20	66	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
SuprCre	187	2⅛	2	2⅛	—⅛
SuperEl .36	167	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
SurvTec	87	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
SykesDt	69	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
SymbTec	160	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
SyrSupp 1.20a	7	32	32	32	
SystGen	12	3½	3½	3½	
SystEng .12	173	13	11½	11½	—1½
TBarlnc	309	23⅝	22	23	+¼
Tillnd	15	4	4	4	
TONM	2655	1⅜	1⅛	1 7-32	—5-32
TPC	45	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
TallyCp .10e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Tampax 2.20a	1216	30	28⅞	28½	—1½
Tandem	705	33	30¾	32	—1
TaxCpA h	284	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
TaylrRnt .24	45	12	11	11	—¾
TeccorE	2	11½	11½	11½	+¼
TecumP 3.20	31	72	72	72	+2
TescoPr .89e	1	12½	12	12½	+⅛
TelComA	576	20	19¼	19¼	—⅜
TelecoO	333	15½	13¾	14	—1½
TeleEqp	241	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	—⅛
Telecrel .36	309	20	18	19¼	—1
Telefle h	45	2	2	2	
Tennant 1.08	28	29	28½	28½	—½
TennCOil	1048	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
TennNG .92	69	11½	10½	10½	—1
TenVlBn .80	161	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
TermDat s	25	9¼	9	9	—¼
Texdata	245	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
TexABs 1.16	95	26	25¾	26	
TexAOil .05r	2517	9⅛	8⅛	8½	—7-16
ThermEl	369	25⅝	22½	23⅝	—2
ThetfdCp	121	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+½
ThdNtCp 1	16	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
Threshd	84	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Ti-Caro 2	10	22	22	22	
TideRoy 1.61e	16	41½	40	40	—1½
Tierco	114	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Timbrld .20b	254	6¼	6	6½	+⅛
Timeplx	226	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—¼
Tiprary	1101	13½	12¼	13⅛	—½
Tocom	62	14	13½	13½	—½
TokioF 1.28r	6	118	117½	117½	—1
ToledMn	218	3	3	3	
ToledTr .2b	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	
TomlsOil s	1686	14¼	13	13½	—⅝
TomlO wt	713	8	7-16	7⅝	—⅝
TomlO ons	120	23	20	21	—1¾
TopazEl	163	13¼	12¾	12¾	—½
ToppsTr .14r	219	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
ToreRoy	49	27	25½	26½	—½
ToscoCp	12121	21⅝	18⅞	20⅝	—⅞
TowerPd .30e	104	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
TowleM .88	147	28¼	25⅝	26⅞	—1½
Towle pf.88	14	23¼	22	22	—1⅛
Toyota .50r	3	39½	39⅞	39⅞	+⅜
TransDt	402	8⅝	7½	8½	+1
Transit	59	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
TrnsOcO	512	25¾	22	24½	+3⅝
TrnspLF .08t	283	17	15⅝	16	—1
Tremco .88	3090	38¼	30	38	+9
Tri-Am .04	287	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
TriChem .52	261	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
TricoPd la	12	44½	44	44½	
TroyGld g	1247	5⅝	4⅝	5	+11-16
TrusJols .24	222	22½	20	20¼	—2¼
TrBkGo 1.50	62	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
TuckDrl	112	10¼	10	10	—½
TwinCty .80	49	12½	12	12½	+¼
TyronHy .44	180	13⅜	12	13¼	+1¼
TysonFd .16	148	10⅝	10	10¼	—⅛
UACalu .25	129	29	25⅛	27¼	—1⅛
USPR%9.72e	82	8¼	8⅜	8⅝	—¼
UTLCp	121	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
UnicapH .12	436	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Unifilnc	134	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Unimed	95	15½	13⅞	14½	—1⅛
UnionLf .49e	74	8 17-32	8 3-16	8⅛	—⅛
UnElSIl 1.60	15	21¼	21	21⅛	
UnMetl	27	10	9½	9½	—½
UnBkPlt 1.60	8	26	26	26	
UnPintrs .24	28	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
UnSelCp 1.20	48	16½	16⅛	16½	
UnTrBcp 1.42	76	16½	16	16½	+½
Unishp	2013	3 5-16	2 9-16	3 5-16	+½
UnitDE	795	19⅝	18	19⅛	+1⅛
UAThtrs .48	117	37½	37	37⅛	—½
UnBnAz 1.08	92	25⅝	25	25⅛	
UBkNY 1.70b	73	20¾	20	20⅛	—½
UBkCol 1.58	526	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
UnCblTv .30e	148	36	33	34	
UCarBsh 1	8	15½	15¼	15¼	
UFirCas .72	17	24	23½	23½	
UintRsh .02e	124	12½	11½	11⅝	
UintRs un	12	27	24	24	
UtdMM	58	7⅛	7	7	
UsMeBa 1b	22	23	22⅝	23	
UPresL f s	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
UnSvcLf .80	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
USBcp 1b	583	28⅝	27⅜	28	
USEnr	551	36¼	32¾	35	
USSvar 3	54	59	58	59	
USSurg	625	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
USTrck 1.20a	705	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
USTrst 1.90	223	24½	23⅝	24⅝	
UnTelcm 1.52	89	21	19	19½	
UVaBsh 1.44	364	26⅛	25⅝	26	
UnivPat	412	14	12¼	13⅝	
UnivRE .77e	144	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
UtahBcp .80	21	14¼	14	14	
VoalRe 3.60e	1284	36⅝	34⅝	34⅞	
VagaHtl	64	10⅛	9½	9⅞	
VallBkAr 1.20	968	29⅝	29	29	
VolyLab	39	13⅛	12½	12½	
Valmint	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
ValtecCp	617	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
Valtekln	66	9	8½	8½	
VanDus .40	233	15	14½	14½	
vtVanDyk	67	6	5⅝	6	
VanShak .40	214	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
VandrEn s	1476	9	7½	8⅝	
Varcolnt .32	325	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
Varlan .36	308	14½	12⅝	13½	
Velcro g.70	354	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
Verbatm	211	25	23	25	
VermtRsh .15r	65	9½	8⅝	8⅝	
Vicon s	22	9	8⅛	8½	
VictraSt .10	1726	16¼	14½	16⅛	
VideoCp s	291	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
VoChem .62	38	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
VainISe	550	26⅝	23½	24	
VaNBsh 1.04	700	16⅝	16½	16½	
VisoExp	126	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	
VisulScl	58	11½	11	11	
Voltlnfo	277	18⅝	17⅝	18½	
VolumSh .80	347	30½	29	29½	
VlstCap	188	10⅝	9⅝	10	
VulcPk g.14	47	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
WD40 Col.48	67	28⅝	26⅜	27	
Wabash	247	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
WarnEB 1.10	58	24⅝	24½	24½	
WshEnr 1.40	123	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
WashScl	191	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
WatrAsc .12	726	27	25⅞	27	
WausPp .48	63	19⅛	18⅝	19	
Wavetk	47	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Wthdlof	1871	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	
WebbRs s	281	31½	30½	31	
Weinrt	37	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
WetkG .79e	1194	7 3-16	6 25-32	6 29-32	
WignMg .60a	15	10¼	10	10½	
Wendys .40	1112	17⅛	16¾	17	
WstDref 4.12e	932	52	49¼	50½	
WestCo .44	64	14⅝	14	14⅛	
WstclPt a	374	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	
WmCosS 1.40	186	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	
WDsep 1.75e	1966	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
WnOlotl	947	3	2⅝	3	
WnGear .60	211	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
WHold 4.87e	841	40⅝	37⅝	37⅞	
WMorEl s	61	12	11½	11½	
WnWtg .10e	48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
WnOlSh	215	7½	6⅞	7	
WmarC 1.60	369	33	30⅛	30⅝	
Westpt	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Wstwrld .02e	76	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
Weltrau .70b	177	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
Weynbrg 1.08	18	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
WlenAlr	107	6	6	6	
Wiener .36	72	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
WileyJb 1.36	2	28	28	28	
Willamt 1.24	570	34¼	32¼	33⅝	
WlmsT 2.80a	33	33	32	32½	
WilshHJ .20	272	16	15¼	15¼	
WinnsSt .44	82	17	16	16¼	
WiscRE .04e	43	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
WiscOil 3.20	6	67	66	67	
Wolohn .32	131	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
WolvAlu .70	46	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
WoodDn .40	68	13¾	13½	13¾	
WoodLat 1.70	127	24½	23⅝	24⅝	
WorcBcp .40	33	12⅞	12	12	
WWEng	1662	10⅝	9	9⅞	
Worthin .48	215	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
WulfOil	3450	19-32	½	9-16	
WymnG 1	273	31	29½	30	
WyoNat 1.28		26½	26½	26½	
Xcorint	250	11	10¼	10¼	
Xomax .40	263	14½	14	14	
Xidex	64	27¼	26¾	27	
YlowFrt .76	1194	21¼	19½	19½	
ZenNat .20	143	17½	16½	17¾	
ZionUta 1	43	25	24¾	24¾	
Zondvn .28	178	13¼	12½	13	
Zond wt	98	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Bank	Price
Baybanks	34½
Cleveland Trust Co.	35½
Detroit Bank Corporation	29¾
Fidelcor Inc.	17¾
First Md. Bncp.	24¾
First Nat. Cinn.	28
Girard Company	26
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	27¾
Lincoln First Banks	25
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	30½
Nat. City Corporation	45¼
New England Merch. Boston	34
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	30¾
Pitts Nat. Bank	43¼
Prov. Nat. Corp.	28
Secur Pac Corporation	
Shawmut Ass. Boston	38
Sta Str. Bank Boston	25
U.S. Trust New York	24¼
Un Va Bankshares	26
Virginia Nat Banksh	16½

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Sept. 7, 1979

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last
DomePetros	2,212,200	48	33	47¼
GulfCan g	941,200	81¾	60¼	79¾
BowValley s	785,700	35⅞	27¼	34⅞
ResrtIntA	492,000	45⅝	40⅝	40⅝
CK Pet	457,700	19⅝	14	19⅛
LoewsThwt	439,700	36	29½	32⅞
SyntexCorp	307,000	42	39⅞	42
HouOil M	300,000	22	20	21⅝
TotalPetg	269,300	25½	20½	25⅛
GtBas Pet	239,900	16⅛	15¼	15⅝

Volume: 20,290,000 shares
Year to Date: 701,850,000 shares
Issues traded in: 989
Advances: 238; declines: 574; unchanged
New Highs: 62; new lows: 20

ARAB BANK LTD.

Established In 1930 In Jerusalem

ARAB BANK HAS BRANCHES IN
Abu Dhabi_Ajman_Bahrain_Dubai
Egypt_France_Jordan_Lebanon
Oman_Ras Alkhaymah_Sharjah
Saudi Arabia_Umm Alqaiwain_U.K.
Fujairah_Tunisia_Yemen Arab Rep.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION (1J.D=$3·41)	1976	1977	1978
Capital & Reserves	30	40	50
Deposit	682	862	1011
Total Assets	1371	1522	1655

In Million Jordanian Dinars

SISTER INSTITUTIONS, SUBSIDIARIES & AFFILIATES
1_Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd. Zurich.Geneva.
2_Arab Bank Maroc.Casablanca. Rabat.
3_Union De Banques Arabes et Europeennes S.A. (U.B.A.E) Luxembourg & Frankfurt.
4_Arab Bank (Nigeria) Ltd. Lagos. Kano. Apapa. Isolo.
5_Union De Banques Arabes et Francaises (U.B.A.F) Paris. France.
6_(U.B.A.F) Arab American Bank New York. N.Y. U.S.A.
7_Arab Japanese Finance Ltd. (U.B.A.N) Hong Kong. H.K.
8_The Arab & Morgan Grenfell Finance Co. Ltd. London. U.K.

General Management AMMAN_JORDAN Telex 1230 JO.

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Sep Vol.	Sep Last	Dec Vol.	Dec Last	Mar Vol.	Mar Last	N.Y. Close
Asarco	15	2	10	22	18	4	9⅛	25
Asarco	20	376	5	60	5½	140	6	25
Asarco	25	b	b	259	2⅜	232	3⅛	25
Beat F	20	19	2⅝	a	a	8	3½	22½
Beat F	25	a	a	128	7-16	107	11-16	22½
Chase	35	5	6	3	6½	21	7	40⅞
Chase	40	77	1 3-16	48	2 7-16	15	3⅜	40⅞
Chase	45	b	b	69	⅜	107	11-16	40⅞
Coastal	20	35	9¾	6	9½	1	9⅞	29¾
Coastal	25	229	4⅝	172	5¼	40	6⅛	29¾
Coastal	30	993	11-16	608	2 9-16	61	3⅞	29¾
Deere	35	3	4⅛	a	a	5	5¼	39⅛
Deere	40	143	⅝	34	1⅝	12	2⅛	39⅛
G Tel	25	a	a	a	a	2	3½	28⅛
G Tel	30	3	1-16	177	5-16	143	11-16	28⅛
Gillet	25	83	1⅜	7	2¼	47	3	26⅛
Gillet	30	14	1-16	77	9-16	27	⅝	26⅛
Hercul	15	a	a	2	5½	a	a	20⅝
Hercul	20	165	½	39	1 7-16	19	1 15-16	20⅝
Hercul	25	a	a	12	¼	b	b	20⅝
Pfizer	30	124	4	90	4¼	a	a	34
Pfizer	35	45	⅛	73	1⅛	8	2	34
Ph Mor	30	20	7⅛	a	a	a	a	37⅛
Ph Mor	35	128	2¼	107	2⅝	19	3⅛	37⅛
Ph Mor	40	22	1-16	65	13-16	a	a	37⅛
St Col	50	264	6⅛	198	7⅛	20	8	56⅝
St Col	60	30	⅛	849	2¼	67	3	56⅝
		Oct		**Jan**		**Apr**		
Aetna o p	30	40	⅛	2	⅝	b	b	33¼
Aetna o	33⅞	12	⅞	5	2	b	b	33¼
Aetna o p	33⅞	18	1	8	1½	b	b	33¼
Aetna	30	5	3⅛	a	a	a	a	33¼
Aetna p	30	185	¼	57	9-16	32	⅝	33¼
Aetna	35	166	½	67	1 5-16	10	1 15-16	33¼
Aetna p	35	79	2 3-16	18	2⅜	10	3	33¼
Am Cya	25	133	4⅞	29	5⅜	20	6¼	29⅝
Am Cya	30	1219	1⅝	794	2 11-16	51	3⅛	29⅝
Am Exp	35	4	⅛	a	a	45	2 5-16	33⅜
Am Hom	25	25	4½	25	4⅝	a	a	29⅛
Am Hom	30	164	11-16	115	1⅜	16	1 13-16	
Burrgh	60	22	12⅝	11	13⅝	9	14⅝	72½
Burrgh	70	70	4	5	5⅞	20	7⅝	72½
Burrgh	80	6	⅜	40	1 9-16	48	3⅛	72½
C Tel	20	a	a	a	a	20	⅜	17¼
Dig Eq	50	216	13	22	14⅛	11	15½	62⅝
Dig Eq	60	485	4	52	6½	15	8¼	62⅝
Dig Eq	70	77	½	40	2⅛	20	3⅛	62⅝
Disney	35	a	a	2	6⅛	a	a	40⅝
Disney	40	116	1⅝	68	3⅛	19	4⅛	40⅝
Disney	45	60	¼	b	b	b	b	40⅝
duPnt o	43⅝	138	1 9-16	10	2⅝	b	b	43
duPnt o	46⅝	33	⅜	20	1⅜	b	b	43
du Pnt	35	68	8⅛	a	a	a	a	43
du Pnt	40	330	3⅜	14	4⅜	1	5½	43
du Pnt	45	477	13-16	111	1 15-16	19	2⅝	43
du Pnt	50	20	⅛	b	b	b	b	43
Fst Ch	20	209	⅝	7	1¼	15	2	19⅝
Fst Ch	25	a	a	17	5-16	24	13-16	19⅝
Goodyr	15	18	11-16	25	1⅛	10	1 7-16	15¼
Goodyr	20	a	a	18	3-16	10	¼	15¼
Greyhd	10	25	4½	a	a	2	4⅝	14⅝
Greyhd	15	428	½	183	1	125	1 7-16	14⅝
Greyhd	20	a	a	3	⅛	72	⅜	14⅝
Gulf O	20	20	12⅝	b	b	b	b	33⅛
Gulf O	25	273	8⅝	211	8⅝	265	8⅞	33⅛
Gulf O	30	3324	3⅝	2585	4⅝	1536	5⅛	33⅛
H F C	20	21	1	46	1 5-16	21	1 15-16	20⅞
H F C	25	3	1-16	30	5-16	7	9-16	20⅞
Lilly	50	6	8⅛	3	8⅝	a	a	58½
Lilly	60	165	1⅛	17	2⅜	19	3½	58½
Merril	15	116	4½	59	5	123	5⅜	19½
Merril	20	1145	15-16	410	1 13-16	96	2½	19½
MesaPt	35	2	33⅝	a	a	b	b	68½
MesaPt	40	64	29	63	30	b	b	68½
MesaPt	45	7	24¼	3	24	b	b	68½
MesaPt p	45	2	1-16	a	a	b	b	68½
MesaPt	50	81	19½	3	20½	b	b	68½
MesaPt p	50	138	1-16	a	a	b	b	68½
MesaPt	60	533	9⅝	97	12⅛	58	13½	68½
MesaPt p	60	265	7-16	164	1⅝	84	2	68½
MesaPt	70	1407	3¼	473	6½	94	8⅛	68½
MesaPt p	70	330	3½	71	5	62	5⅝	68½
Motrla	35	4	13	b	b	b	b	48½
Motrla	40	1	8⅛	a	a	a	a	48½
Motrla	45	51	4	142	5⅝	3	5⅝	48½
Motrla	50	76	1 1-16	27	2⅛	a	a	48½
Phelpsa	20	5	8	a	a	a	a	28
Phelps	25	a	a	6	4⅝	1	4⅞	28
Phelps	30	34	11-16	25	1 7-16	9	2⅛	28
Pitney	25	22	5½	a	a	a	a	30⅛
Pitney	30	215	1 5-16	81	2½	15	3	30⅛
Proc G	80	16	1	10	2½	10	3½	78⅝
Rite A	20	25	4⅝	a	a	a	a	24⅝
Rite A	25	70	¾	45	1⅝	a	a	24⅝
T R W	40	33	⅛	4	1⅝	a	a	38½
Tandy	20	74	6⅝	142	7⅛	3	7⅛	26⅝
Tandy	25	196	2 3-16	59	3⅜	26	3⅞	26⅝
Tandy	30	326	½	b	b	b	b	26⅝
Texaco	25	99	4½	43	4⅝	88	5⅛	29¼
Texaco	30	1904	⅜	712	1 9-16	878	2 1-16	29¼
U Carb	35	4	7⅝	a	a	a	a	42⅝
U Carb	40	186	3⅝	92	4½	18	4⅞	42⅝
U Carb	45	293	11-16	170	1½	106	2⅛	42⅝
U S St	20	29	2 15-16	a	a	3	3⅜	22⅝
U S St	25	49	⅛	34	9-16	70	1	22⅝
Wrn Lm	25	120	⅝	51	1⅛	57	1 11-16	23½
Westng	15	21	6	3	6¼	2	6½	20⅝
Westng p	15	10	1-16	10	3-16	5	¼	20⅝
Westng	20	142	1 9-16	107	2⅛	38	2⅝	20⅝
Westng p	20	323	7-16	99	15-16	25	1 13-16	20⅝
Westng	25	89	⅛	161	½	26	15-16	20⅝
Wes'ng p	25	2	4	2	4⅝	1	4⅞	20⅝
		Nov		**Feb**		**May**		
A M F	15	9	2⅝	160	2 13-16	7	3	17
A M F	20	212	5-16	22	⅝	69	15-16	17
A S A	20	1	7⅛	a	a	a	a	26⅝
A S A p	20	5	1-16	a	a	a	a	26⅝
A S A	25	458	2⅝	98	3⅜	44	4½	26⅝
A S A p	25	305	9-16	315	1⅜	92	1⅞	26⅝
A S A	30	970	13-16	299	1 9-16	106	2¼	26⅝
A S A p	30	50	3½	70	4	a	a	26⅝
Avnet	15	5	7¾	a	a	b	b	22⅝
Avnet	20	181	3⅛	123	3⅞	10	4⅛	22⅝
Avnet	25	241	11-16	279	1¼	16	1⅜	22⅝
Bally	25	15	14½	b	b	b	b	38
Bally	30	89	9⅝	33	11½	b	b	38
Bally	35	334	6⅛	569	8⅝	448	10¼	
Bally	40	873	3½	888	5⅝	435	7⅛	
Bally	45	1214	1⅞	548	3⅞	222	5	
Bally	50	717	¾	703	2¼	b	b	
Caterp	50	21	6⅛	a	a	b	b	
Caterp	55	35	2 15-16	a	a	a	a	
Caterp	60	97	½	a	a	a	a	
Con Ed	25	10	⅛	10	⅜	1	⅝	
Dr Pep	15	43	⅝	18	13-16	20	1 11-16	
Dr Pep	20	a	a	1	5-16	5	9-16	
El Pas	20	206	2 7-16	81	2⅝	20	3½	
El Pas	25	110	7-16	123	⅜	25	13-16	
Fleetw	10	62	7-16	6	11-16	b	b	
Grace	25	10	8½	a	a	b	b	
Grace	30	308	3½	48	3⅜	10	4⅝	
Grace	35	257	⅜	202	1 7-16	249	1 13-16	
LaPac a	19⅝	1	4⅝	b	b	b	b	
LaPac a	24⅝	1	1 3-16	b	b	b	b	
La Pac	20	2	4	a	a	a	a	
La Pac	25	15	¾	10	1½	9	2⅛	
MGIC	20	1	13⅝	a	a	b	b	
MGIC	25	143	9½	36	10½	b	b	
MGIC	30	422	5⅜	37	6⅛	29	7	
MGIC	35	1026	2 13-16	147	3⅜	88	4⅛	
N Dist	20	a	a	1	7⅝	a	a	
N Dist	25	78	3⅝	26	3⅞	2	4⅝	
N Dist	30	298	⅞	94	1⅝	22	2 3-16	
N Semi	15	2	13⅝	b	b	b	b	
N Semi	20	60	9	20	9⅛	b	b	
N Semi	25	131	4½	70	5⅛	40	6¾	
N Semi	30	172	2	58	3⅛	16	4	
Nort S	15	a	a	25	2⅛	a	a	
Nort S	20	2	⅛	3	⅜	7	11-16	
Penney	30	17	1-16	16	2½	10	3	
Penney	35	24	¼	45	11-16	1	1	
PhilPt	30	25	11½	5	11⅛	b	b	
PhilPt	35	126	7	13	7⅛	5	8⅛	
PhilPt	40	740	3	81	4½	37	5⅛	
PhilPt	45	213	1	125	1 15-16	42	2⅝	
Res OG	15	45	12⅛	4	12⅜	b	b	
Res OG p	15	60	1-16	a	a	b	b	
Res OG	20	1051	7⅛	264	7⅛	b	b	
Res OG p	20	114	⅛	18	⅛	b	b	
Res OG	25	1757	3⅛	408	3⅝	b	b	
Res OG p	25	374	7-16	278	11-16	b	b	
Res OG	30	1987	⅝	1140	1⅛	b	b	
Res OG p	30	204	3⅝	25	3⅝	b	b	
Searle	10	9	6⅛	a	a	b	b	
Searle	15	1987	1 15-16	92	2½	9	3	
Searle	20	149	5-16	127	11-16	125	1⅛	
SimPat	10	134	1⅝	107	1⅝	42	2 3-16	
SimPat	15	167	3-16	149	7-16	71	11-16	
Sterlg	15	36	2⅝	9	2⅝	12	3	
Sterlg	20	53	5-16	67	⅜	122	⅜	
Tenneco	30	11	6⅝	a	a	b	b	
Tenneco	35	92	2⅝	52	3	37	3⅝	
Tenneco	40	398	3-16	115	2 7-16	53	¾	
Tiger	20	56	5⅝	a	a	a	a	
Tiger	25	95	1⅜	61	2⅜	13	3⅛	
Tiger	30	29	5-16	a	a	a	a	
Zenith	10	5	3⅝	a	a	a	a	
Zenith	15	141	⅛	38	⅜	46	15-16	

Total volume 64,639 Open interest 1,263,...

a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

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ɼold Fever Spares Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)
of withholding tax) floating-certificates of deposit. The said that the nonmarketable were being offered to central s that, for legal reasons, could iake bank deposits.

esdner had proposed issuing in maturities of four years one day (coupon to be set at an above London interbank for onth DM, with a minimum on of 4½ percent), five years on of 3/16 above Libor, minimum 5 percent) and six years (coupon of 3/16, minimum 5½ percent).

The proposal caused considerable upset at the central bank and the Landesbank competitors of the commercial giant. The Bundesbank is still reluctant to see the mark develop as an international reserve currency and, while it acknowledges it cannot prevent this from happening, it does not want to take steps to encourage it. In addition, it does not look kindly on the concept of floating-rate instruments — a contributor to inflationary mentality, in its view.

The Landesbanken saw the move as a challenge to their role as medium-term and long-term lenders in the domestic mortgage market. These banks are allowed to issue medium-term and long-term promissory notes, enabling these banks to refinance the credits they issue through the sale of such notes. The commercial banks cannot sell medium-term debt that is to be used to refinance issued credits.

To the Landesbanken, the stratagem of issuing medium-term CDs looked like a subterfuge to get around this proscription.

The Bundesbank agreed, stating in a joint communique with Dresdner that the offering was neither CDs, securities or other marketable papers. The central bank said that the amount of CDs issued — rumored to be 45 million DM — was not large enough to necessitate undoing the transactions, but Dresdner agreed to cease such operations. The ban apparently also applies to offshore units of the commercial banks.

Elsewhere, Bell Canada's issue was cut to $Can 60 million from $Can 75 million and the coupon raised to 10¾ from the indicated 10½ percent. Priced at par, the paper was quoted at 98-98¾. Air France's 120 million French francs were priced at 99½ with a coupon of 11 percent.

In the wake of Philips' 75 million guilders of 8¼ percent notes priced at par, Norway is expected to tap the Euroguilder market this week.

ʖyndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)
ijor financial centers last week lamenting the sudden slack in iational demand for credits.

ıere's no lack of financing," a U.S. banker observed, ı's very quiet."

e most common explanation ıe slowdown was the upcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World , scheduled for the first week xt month. The meeting traditionally is a banking marathon, g commercial bankers from major financial center who the corridors for the collars ntral bankers of every major minor potential Euromarket wer.

th tongue only partly in , a British banker asserted it last year's annual meeting wing charges were haggled by an eighth of a percentage as governments played offers one bank against those from s.

ıs is not likely to be repeated ear: lending margins are al- at historic lows, and both rs and borrowers will have to rough some tough lecturing the leading powers about they perceive to be growing ses in Euromarket lending.

e collective wisdom of offi- in the United States, Britain, Germany, the IMF and the for International Settlements t the unregulated credit-creat- echanism of the Euromarket llowed a quantitative expan- of credit that is worrisome.

addition, these credits have been made at declining spreads and lengthening maturities for ever-larger amounts — arousing official fears that commercial bankers may not be exercising enough caution. Put bluntly, officials fear that banks are not making enough profit to cover themselves against possible future loan losses.

"Nobody wants to kill international bank lending," insisted Alexandre Lamfalussy, economic adviser to the BIS, "but it is a question of how easy or difficult it should be. If the ease goes on as it has been over the last year-and-a-half, he said, the temptation to borrow will be such that it may induce excessively lax macroeconomic policies.

"I would prefer to see a tightening in the bank market," he said. Those borrowers who are squeezed out should resort to official financing, of which, he added, there has been too little.

"Over the last two-and-a-half years, there has been no net financing by the IMF," Mr. Lamfalussy said. "In fact, its new loans are about equivalent to repayments. If you build a financing picture of balance-of-payments deficits over the last two years, you find that the IMF is simply absent.

"That's unsound," he said. "Some of these deficit countries ought to be financed in a way which will induce them at the same time to pursue responsible policies in terms of use of domestic resources, longer-term planning and the like. And that is not done by use of bank credit, there are no conditions tied to bank loans."

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Sept. 5
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	10.22 %
Industrials, long term	10.00 %
Industrials, medium term	9.95 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	11.01%
French franc, long term	11.28 %
Unit of acc. long term	7.88 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Sept. 7
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,147.2	993.5	153.7
Eurocl.	2,241.3	1,948.4	292.9

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Games

National League

Philadelphia 001 020 000—3 11 0
Chicago 000 210 001—4 9 2
Noles, McGraw (8) and Boone. Lamp and Foote. W—Lamp (11-9). L—McGraw (3-3).

San Diego 430 001 000—8 13 1
Atlanta 000 000 000—0 6 3
Rasmussen and Fahey; Solomon, Brizzolara (2), Devine (4), B.McLaughlin (8), Bradford (9) and Nolan. W—Rasmussen (4-8). L—Solomon (6-11). HRs—San Diego, Tenace (16), Winfield (29).

Los Angeles 002 210 001—6 11 0
Cincinnati 010 001 120—5 10 1
Hough, Brett (4), LaGrow (7), Castillo (8), Hannahs (9) and Ferguson, Yeager; LaCoss, Sarmiento (6), Bair (8), Hume (9) and Bench. W—Castillo (r-8). L—Hume (9-8). HRs—Los Angeles, Cey (25); Cincinnati, Driessen (17).

Pittsburgh 020 100 010 000 02—6 15 2
New York 020 020 000 000 00—4 9 3
Candelaria, Romo (7), Tekulve (8), Coleman (11), Jackson (11) and Ott, Nicosia; Swan, Allen (11) and Trevino. W—Jackson (7-4). L—Allen (4-9).

Montreal 110 000 002—4 10 1
St. Louis 020 100 20x—5 12 1
Rogers, Sanderson (6), Grimsley (7) and Carter; Forsch, Knowles (9), Littell (9) and Simmons. W—Forsch (9-10). L—Rogers (12-9).

San Francisco 002 052 000—9 13 2
Houston 110 000 000—2 7 1
Blue and Littlejohn; Andujar, Niemann (4), Williams (4), LaCorte (5), Sprowl (7), Pladson (9) and Pujols. W—Blue (11-13). L—Andujar (12-11).

American League

Baltimore 000 100 100—2 9 0
Boston 000 000 100—1 7 0
Palmer, Stewart (4), Stanhouse (9) and Dempsey; Rainey, Drago (9) and Allenson, O'Berry (7). W—Stewart (8-5). L—Rainey (5-5). HRs—Baltimore, Roenicke (24), Murray (22); Boston, Rice (35).

Toronto 000 062 000—8 10 5
Cleveland 000 001 206—9 12 0
Huffman, Buskey (9) and Cerone; Waits, Wihtol (5), Andersen (6), Reuschel (9) and Hassey. W—Reuschel (2-1). L—Buskey (6-8). HRs—Toronto, Carty (9); Cleveland, Harrah (16).

New York 000 000 000—0 6 1
Detroit 210 012 00x—6 9 0
Clay, Kaat (3), Stoole (7) and Guidan, Narron (7); Robbins, Billingham (3) and Parrish. W—Billingham (10-6). L—Clay (1-7). HR—Detroit, Whitaker (3).

Texas 100 110 011—5 12 1
Minnesota 120 000 001—4 7 0
Alexander, Lyle (5), Kern (9) and Sundberg; Zahn, Marshall (8), D.Jackson (9), Redfern (9) and Wynegar. W—Lyle (5-8). L—Marshall (10-13).

Chicago 001 000 200 0—3 13 1
Oakland 100 002 000 1—4 7 0
Kravec, Proly (8) and Colbern, May (7); Langford and Newman. W—Langford (12-13). L—Proly (2-7).

Milwaukee 200 010 000—3 4 1
California 003 000 30x—6 13 0
Travers, Galasso (7) and Martinez; Ryan and Downing. W—Ryan (15-11). L—Travers (12-7). HRs—California, Ford (21); Milwaukee, Thomas (39).

Kansas City 001 004 001—6 10 0
Seattle 000 000 020—2 8 2
Chamberlain and Porter; Honeycutt, R.Stein (6), Hinton (9) and Stinson. W—Chamberlain (4-1). L—Honeycutt (10-10). HR—Seattle, Milbourne (2).

Saturday's Games

National League

Los Angeles 000 000 010—1 6 2
Cincinnati 000 040 00x—4 5 1
Reuss, Patterson (7) and Yeager; Bonham, Hume (8) and Bench. W—Bonham (8-5). L—Reuss (5-13).

Philadelphia 001 124 010—9 14 1
Chicago 026 000 000—8 14 2
Carlton, Bird (3), Kusek (4), Eastwick (6) and Boone; Hernandez, Caudill (4), Tidrow (5), Sutter (6) and Foote. W—Eastwick (3-4). L—Sutter (4-5). HRs—Chicago, Foote (15), Martin (17), Kingman (44).

Pittsburgh 000 000 020 000 000—2 9 0
New York 000 002 000 000 001—3 14 0
Blyleven, Romo (8), Roberts (10), Tekulve (10), Jackson (12), Rooker (15), Bibby (15) and Nicosia, Ott (10); Kobel, Glynn (8), Reardon (9), Bernard (11), Ellis (13) and Hodges, Trevino (8). W—Ellis (4-12). L—Rooker (3-7). HR—New York, Kranepool (2).

San Diego 107 010 000—9 10 1
Atlanta 000 200 000—2 5 0
Shirley and Fahey; Matula, Devine (3), M. Mahler (6), B. McLaughlin (9) and Benedict. W—Shirley (7-14). L—Matula (7-9). HR—Atlanta, Horner (26).

Montreal 000 104 020—7 11 0
St. Louis 000 000 002—2 9 0
Lee and Carter; Fulgham, Thomas (6), Frazier (8), O'Brien (9) and Simmons. W—Lee (15-10). L—Fulgham (8-5). HR—St Louis, Hernandez (10).

San Francisco 000 000 020—2 7 0
Houston 000 010 000—1 9 1
Whitson, Minton (7), Lavelle (9) and Littlejohn; Niekro, Sambito (8) and Pujols. W—Minton (2-2). L—Sambito (7-5). HR—San Francisco, LeMaster (6).

American League

Baltimore 001 001 010—3 9 1
Boston 000 010 010—2 9 1
Flanagan, Stoddard (8), T. Martinez (8), Stanhouse (9) and Dempsey; Eckersley and Allenson, O'Berry (8). W—Flanagan (21-7). L—Eckersley (16-10). HR—Boston, Burleson (5).

Toronto 000 011 200—4 9 2
Cleveland 000 021 101—5 9 0
Stieb and Cerone; Wise and Hassey. W—Wise (15-7). L—Stieb (6-6). HRs—Cleveland, Bonds (22); Toronto, Woods (5).

Chicago 001 000 000—1 8 1
Oakland 000 000 011—2 8 0
Baumgarten, Proly (8) and May, Colbern (8); McCatty and Essian. W—McCatty (10-9). L—Proly (2-8).

New York 121 000 010—5 8 3
Detroit 000 110 110—4 6 0
Guidry, Gossage (8) and Narron, Guidan; Morris, Underwood (4), Lopez (9) and Parrish. W—Guidry (16-7). L—Morris (13-7). HRs—New York, Nettles (18); Detroit, Stegman (1), LeFlore (5).

Texas 001 410 000—6 14 0
Minnesota 000 100 100—2 7 1
Medich, Kern (7) and Sundberg; Koosman, Thormodsgard (5), Bacsik (6), Redfern (9) and Wynegar. W—Medich (8-6). L—Koosman (16-12). HR—Texas, Putnam (16).

Milwaukee 001 001 000—2 7 0
California 000 000 03x—3 7 1
Sorensen, Augustine (8), Castro (8), McClure (8) and Martinez; Barr, Montague (9) and Downing. W—Barr (9-12). L—Augustine (6-6). HR—Milwaukee, Gantner (1).

Kansas City 200 000 000—2 6 1
Seattle 000 001 30x—4 9 0
Leonard, Hrabosky (8) and Porter; Bannister and Cox. W—Bannister (8-14). L—Leonard (11-10). HR—Seattle, Bochte (14).

More Sports On Page 11

Team Batting

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	avg.
St. Louis	4908	639	1388	245	54	84	601	.283
Chicago	4718	630	1286	223	34	123	582	.273
Pittsburgh	4876	668	1322	232	48	136	612	.271
Cincinnati	4842	669	1293	240	29	118	631	.267
Montreal	4569	597	1215	225	38	122	553	.266
Los Angeles	4796	647	1255	189	22	164	626	.262
Philadelph	4701	587	1225	211	45	110	548	.261
Atlanta	4738	587	1209	196	25	110	547	.255
Houston	4650	586	1177	188	47	46	472	.253
San Frncsc	4778	620	1205	180	32	118	571	.252
New York	4735	517	1186	219	37	65	486	.250
San Diego	4822	522	1162	174	45	83	482	.241

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	avg.
Boston	4776	735	1361	258	30	178	706	.285
California	4884	778	1387	218	39	150	726	.284
Minnesota	4719	664	1335	225	35	98	618	.283
Kansas City	4857	739	1365	258	68	99	689	.281
Milwaukee	4828	701	1332	252	35	163	667	.276
Texas	4828	644	1327	223	21	125	617	.275
Chicago	4772	638	1304	248	31	113	596	.273
Detroit	4754	693	1279	194	29	145	656	.269
Seattle	4860	617	1303	215	42	121	588	.268
New York	4666	623	1238	190	34	121	591	.265
Baltimore	4645	648	1212	220	21	158	614	.261
Cleveland	4717	667	1216	177	23	116	616	.258
Toronto	4691	520	1171	209	23	81	482	.250
Oakland	4685	513	1132	167	28	97	484	.242

NHL Settles Claims By Ex-WHA Players

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The National Hockey League has avoided a court battle over the services of some of its youngest stars as the expansion teams reached an out-of-court settlement on claims by five former Birmingham Bulls of the old World Hockey Association.

The suit had been brought by Robert Ramage, Craig Hartsburg, Rick Vaive, Gaston Gingras and Pat Riggin, all of whom now play for NHL teams. Details of the settlement were not made public.

Seoul Olympic Bid

SEOUL, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Mayor Chung Sang-Chun said Seoul will seek to be the host of the summer Olympic Games in 1988.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)

Arbed 6¾-87	96.00
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	99.15
Australien 5¾-89	93.00
Brasilien 7¾-84	100.80
Brasilien 6¾-85	96.25
C C C E 7-89	99.25
C N T 7¼-83	101.50
C F P 8½-85	104.00
C F P 6½-84	100.25
C N P 6-87	95.75
Euratom 5¾-87	91.00
E I B 6¾-84	99.75
E I B 6-89	93.25
Eurofima 8-83	104.25
Eurofima 6½-88	97.50
Europarat 7-83	99.50
Europarat 6¼-87	93.75
E W G 7¾-83	102.50
Finnland 7-87	99.50
Forsmarks 5¾-90	92.00
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	94.75
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	99.75
I A D 7-87	98.75
I A D 6¼-88	92.80
I C I 7½-87	103.50
I C I 6¾-87	100.50
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	93¼
Kingd of Denm 5¾-84	94.40
Kobe 6½-87	99.00
Kopenhagen 7½-86	100.35
Montreal 7-87	99.50
Neuseeland 7½-86	102.60
Neuseeland 7-87	100.25
Neuseeland 5¾-86	92.00
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	94.20
Norpipe 6-89	96.75
Norsea Gas 7-89	100.70
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	98.35
Oesterreich 6¾-85	100.20
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	101.50
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	97.50
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	95.25
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	—
Sanko Steamship 7-84	100.25
Schweden 6-89	94.25
Voest 6¾-89	97.90
Weltbank 6¾-87	98.25

Weltbank 8-82	103.60	
Weltbank 6½-85	95.90	
Weltbank 5¾-90	88.65	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Australia 8-86	146.00	—
C C A 8-86	146.00	—
Ceca 5¾-86	145.00	—
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	146.00	—
Escom 8¼-86	146.00	—
Manitoba 7-89	146.00	—
Manitoba 9-82	146.00	—
Nancy 8-86	146.00	—
Norges 7¾-86	146.00	—
Reed 6¾-86	146.00	—
Apel 9½-85	101.50	103.00
Cofiroute 9-89	100.50	102.00
Cop City 7-93	85.00	86.50
Cop City 8¾-86	100.50	101.75
Cop City 9¼-85	101.00	102.50
Cop City 10-79	99.50	101.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	102.50	104.00
Enso 9¼-84	102.50	104.00
Funen Tel 9-84	102.50	104.00
G.I.S. 9⅝-83	100.50	102.00
Helsinki 10-83	104.50	106.00
Iceland 8¼-88	99.50	101.00
Iceland 9¼-86	102.00	103.50
Iceland 10-94	107.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	99.75	101.25
Imatran 9¾-85	106.00	107.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¼-82	102.50	104.00
Ireland 9⅝-84	101.50	103.00
K.L.I. 7¾-93	94.50	96.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	104.50	106.00
Oslo 8⅞-92	101.50	104.50
Oslo 9¼-85	103.00	104.50
Oslo 10-81	101.50	103.00
Pechiney 8¾-89	99.50	101.00
S.D.R. 7-93	87.00	88.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	102.50	104.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	103.00	104.50
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99.50	101.00
Swed State 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	94⅛	94⅝
Ford 9¼-83	83	94½
GMAC 9¼-83	92¾	93¼
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	96⅝	97⅝
Manitoba 9¼-85	94½	95¼
Royal Canada 9½-88	93⅛	93⅝
Roynat 9½-80	97½	98
Texasgulf 10-86	97⅛	97⅝
Toronto Dominion 9-82	94¼	94¾
Union Carbide 9¾-86	94⅛	94⅝
European Currency Units		
S.Africa 8-86	98.50	100.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	98.25	99.25
Interfrigo 7½-86	99.50	101.00
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	81.50	82.50
CNA 9¾-87	96.25	97.25
CECA 10½-82	97.50	98.50
Charbonnages 10¼-82	98.50	99.50
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	79.50	80.50
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	98.50	99.50
EIB 7¼-88	77.75	78.75
Paribas 10¼-82	98.00	99.00
Peugeot 10-83	96.00	97.00
Quebec Prov 7½-87	81.50	82.50
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	98.00	99.00
St. Gobain 10-80	98.00	99.00
World Bank 7¼-87	79.75	80.75
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	98.00	98.75
Amro Bk 7-83	95.50	96.25
Australia 8-83	99.00	99.75
E.I.B. 8-84	97.00	97.75
Mees Hope 7¾-82	97.00	97.75
Mexico 8¼-82	98.50	99.25
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	101.25	102.00
NMB 8¼-84	99.00	99.75
New Zealand 6¾-84	92.00	92.75
Norway 8¼-84	98.50	99.25
Norway 6½-83	92.50	93.25
Austria 9¼-82	101.00	101.75
OKB 6½-85	90.50	91.25
Philips 7¾-81	98.50	99.25
SNCF 9-81	99.75	100.50
Thyssen 8½-82	101.00	101.75
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	88.00	90.00
EIB 7086	94.25	95.25
Burmah 7-86	86.50	88.50
Cons. Eur 7-87	87.00	89.00
Denmark 6¾-87	87.50	89.50
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	83.50	85.50
Finland 7-87	90.50	92.50
ISE 6½-87	91.00	93.00
Reed 6¾-87	83.50	85.50
Slater 7¼-87	75.00	—

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 7, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9915	4.475	109.89*	47.115*	0.2451	—	6.85*	121.86*	38.055*
Brussels (a)	29.08	65.355	16.0435	6.8775	3.5775*	14.6045	—	17.7815	5.5575
Frankfurt	1.8085	4.07	—	42.82*	2.228 x	90.88*	6.223*	111.26*	34.645*
London (b)	2.255	—	4.0745	9.5085	1,826.50	4.4775	65.35	3.6575	11.7635
Milan	812.55	1,826.5	448.36	192.16	—	408.00	27.944	496.84	155.36
New York (c)	—	2.2502	1.80725	4.223	812.55	1.9865	29.035	1.6255	5.2295
Paris	4.22375	9.5095	233.31*	—	5.202 x	212.34*	14.5385*	258.95*	80.83*
Zurich	1.62625	3.6574	89.89275*	38.46835*	0.30015	81.65955*	5.5899*	—	31.0961*
ECU	1.39399	0.619828	2.52522	5.89172	N.A.	2.77614	40.5269	2.2757	7.2878

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.46 ; Canadian $: 1.1683 ; Danish krone: 5.2312 ; Escudo: 49.164 ; Hong Kong $: 5.08375 ; Irish £: 2.0775 ; Norw. krone: 5.0045 ; Peseta: 66.075 ; Schilling: 13.0675 ; Singapore $: 2.149 ; Swedish krona: 4.302 ; Yen: 220.80 .

£ Sterling: 1.08275 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Sept. 7, 1979

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	68.35	67.35	68.35	−1.01
Transp.	52.11	51.30	51.68	−1.40
Utils.	38.88	38.62	38.72	−0.40
Finance	67.70	66.88	67.17	−1.63
Composite	61.39	60.66	61.39	−1.01
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	119.83	118.23	119.83	−1.74
20 Transp.	15.76	15.50	15.56	−0.48
40 Utils.	51.84	51.40	51.53	−0.77
40 Finance	13.47	13.33	13.35	−0.33
500 Stocks	107.66	106.40	107.66	−1.66
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	874.15	866.13	874.15	−13.40
20 Transp.	261.78	257.40	258.57	−7.80
15 Utils.	108.42	107.40	108.42	−0.40
65 Comb.	308.68	305.91	308.11	−5.40

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended September 7, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Gulf Oil	2,954,100	34⅝	29⅛	33⅛	+1¾
IBM s	1,797,400	69⅝	67¼	67⅜	−2¼
StudWorth	1,665,000	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	Unch.
HowrdJohn	1,470,800	18½	13	18⅝	+4¼
Texaco Inc	1,177,700	29¼	27⅜	29¼	+⅛
ReliancGrp	1,175,400	52⅝	46⅝	51⅜	+2
EngelhMin	1,066,600	46¼	37⅞	45⅝	+8⅜
Amer T&T	1,057,400	56½	56	56¼	−⅛
Exxon	942,300	57	54	57	+⅜
Mobil s	916,000	46¼	43¾	45⅞	+2½
GenMotors	871,800	59⅝	58⅝	59	−⅞
ContIllCp	858,700	29⅞	28¾	29⅛	−⅜
Sterl Drug	839,700	17⅛	16½	16⅝	−⅞
GenTel&El	819,400	28⅝	28	28	−¼
BankAmer	807,100	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−1⅛
CaesarsWld s	778,800	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−2⅝
RCA	695,800	57⅝	55	55½	−½
East Kodak	688,000	57⅝	55	55½	−2¼
CharterCo	679,400	40	34⅜	39½	+1¼
Tenneco	641,900	39½	38⅛	38½	−⅛

Issues Trades in: 2,063
Advances: 408 ; declines: 1,478 ; unchanged: 177
New highs: 108 ; new lows: 40

Volume

This week	139,690,800 shares
Last Week	147,960,000 shares
1978 same week	157,250,800 shares
1979 to date	5,359,603,764 shares
1978 to date	4,959,710,000 shares
1977 to date	3,596,000,000 shares

Insurance Stocks

ɼInsGp	57	4	4¼	
rInsFin .40	87	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
.Fla .36	114	14½	15	+ ¼
pitol .12e	2	2	2⅞	
rthFn		2	2⅜	
delLfe .10	z20	9¼	10¼	
tyFin .10b	63	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
mLfe	207	26⅜	27½	+1⅛
Grp .42	34	58½	59½	
sstLife .20e		4⅛	4⅝	
tFinl .52	174	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
neer Cp		2¼	3	
testLf .56		21½	23½	
drwrt .50	10	7⅛	7⅝	
Reins a	212	10⅛	10⅝	
Modls .10	194	5⅛	5⅝	
sSecLf .60	67	22¼	23	— ⅜
NatCp	22	14½	15½	+ ¾
1.20	35	31½	32	
asity .22b	1	6	6⅝	
NatLfe 1	z14	13	14	
kLfA .24		5½	6	
kLfB .24		5⅞	6⅛	
Corp 2.20	722	41¾	42¼	+2¾
LfeAcc .48	8	17¾	18¼	
nsAm 1.20	518	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
mLife 1.32	14	35¾	36¼	
itatLfe .35		6⅞	7⅜	
lan Ins .80		25¼	26¼	
dinsGp .05e	66	7⅜	8	
Fincl .30	118	6¾	7⅛	
mLife 1.60	3	45¾	46⅜	
orp 1.20	759	56	57	+1
werCas 1.20b	5	34½	36	
owa 1.20	24	25½	26⅛	— ¼
lorNY 1.20	12	26	27½	+2
FarmHomeLf .25e	z50	12	13	+ ¼
FarmersGrp .84	181	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
FedGuarLfe .20		9¼	10	
FidelUnLife 1.40	230	70¼	71¼	
FinlSecGrp .52	37	15	16	+ ½
FstAmFin .50	20	26½	27½	+1
FstColonyLfe .64		22	23	
FstExecCp s	206	9⅜	10¼	+ ¾
FstFederLfe .48		15½	16½	
FstUldInc		2½	2⅝	
ForemstAmer .40	35	17	17½	
FortuneNat s	34	4¼	5	+ ¼
FoundnFnlCp		⅜	1	
FounderFinl 82	103	2 3-16	2 7-16	
GEICOCp .40	1056	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
GEICOCp pf.74	238	22¼	23¾	+1⅛
GenReinsur 2	163	92	94	+2
GeoWashInCp	22	3 9-16	3 15-16	
GlobeLfeAc .40b	380	26½	27	+ ⅜
GovtEmp wt	79	4	4⅝	+ ¼
GovtEmpLfe .44	1	14¼	14⅝	
GuarantyNatl .50	92	14	14⅝	
HanoverIns .52	172	35½	36	+1¾
HartfdStmBl 2	21	35½	36½	— ½
HomeBenef .92	15	22¼	23¼	— ¼
IndpLbtyLfe	16	1⅜	2½	
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	29	19⅜	19¾	
IntrcontLfe .10e	5	5⅛	5⅝	
Interfinci 1.20	228	26½	27¼	+ ¼
IntLfeHld		3½	4	
InvHertKy .30		12¼	13	
InvestorsIns	4	1½	1¾	
InvstInsHld h.17e		9⅜	10⅜	
JeffrsnNatLf .52	5	33⅜	34⅜	— ¼
KansCityLfe 2		63	65	
KemperCorp 1.60	339	36¼	37	+ ⅜
KyCentLfe .50	12	17¼	17⅜	
LibrtyNatLfe 1	40	27⅝	28⅛	
LifeInvInc .20	198	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
Lifesurance	5	9½	10¼	
LincIncLf .60a	19	17¼	18⅜	— ¼
LoyalAmLfe .40e	2	18½	19½	
MCMCorp .16	11	9⅛	9½	
ModrnSecL .20e		1½	2¼	
MonarchCap 1.14	75	22¾	23¼	
MonumentCp 1	159	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
MotClAmIns .14		4¼	5¼	
MutSavLfe .92		20½	21	
NNCorp 1.60	62	26⅜	27½	+ ¾
NatLifeFla .28b	17	10¼	10⅜	
NatOldLine .36	176	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
NatReservLf .60e	5	20	21	
NatSecIns .26	1	14¼	15¼	— ¼
NatWestn Lf	109	6⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
NationwideA .60	7	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
NJLife Co	9	2⅛	2⅜	
NorthCentrl .25		16¼	20¼	+ ¼
NorNatLfe .15e		4½	6½	
NowstNatLfe 1.04	122	35	35½	+1⅜
OhCasualty 1.48	303	35⅜	36⅛	+2¼
OldRepInt	1584	22⅝	23⅛	+2⅛
PacStd Life	22	4	4⅝	
PiedmtMan .20	z46	7¼	8	+ ¼
PreferdRisk .50		21¾	22⅜	— ¼
Pres Life	2	6¼	7¼	
ProtectiveLfe .76	1	23¼	24	
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	9	50½	52	
ReliableLife 1.15e		19¼	20¼	
RepbNatLfe .60	761	24¼	24¾	
RyanIns Grp .12		21½	23½	
SRICp 1.80	10	32	34	
SafecoCorp 1.50	475	36⅜	36⅞	+1⅜
StPaulCos 1.80	683	40	40½	+1¼
SecurAmLfe .70	25	13	13⅜	+ ¼
SecurConn Lfe	36	40	41	
SecurLfeGa .52		12½	13¼	
SouUnAla .20e	3	5⅞	6⅜	
SouthlandFin .40	12	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
SowstnLife 1	400	35	35½	+ ¼
SovereignCp .10	8	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
StLifeIndiana .36		17⅜	18½	— ¼
StatesmGrp .15b	12	6⅛	6⅝	
TransprtLfe .08j	29	16	16½	+ ¼
Unicoa		34	38	
UnitDiversifd	13	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
UnFireCasIt .72		23½	24½	
UnPresLfe s		8½	9	
UnitSvLf III	2	2¼	3¼	
UnitSvcLife .80	33	16¼	16¾	
WesnCasSur 1.40	39	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
WesnStalLfe .60b	z48	18	19	
Windsor Lfe		2¼	2⅜	
ZenithNat Ins .30	48	17¼	18¼	+ ¾

Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Sep —		— Dec —		— Mar —		N.Y.
s	10	3	4⅝	a	a	a	a	14½
s	15	304	3-16	138	⅜	26	1¼	14½
Ch	25	265	4¾	232	5⅛	46	4⅝	29¾
Ch	30	926	⅜	173	1 7-16	103	2 5-16	29¾
	40	78	3⅝	12	4	30	4⅝	43¾
	45	438	1-16	158	⅜	86	1 7-16	43¾
El	45	42	7⅛	a	a	a	a	52⅜
El	50	128	2⅛	67	2⅜	17	4	52⅜
El	55	219	1-16	128	⅜	22	1⅜	52⅜
	50	22	9⅝	12	9¾	a	a	59¼
p	50	a	a	242	⅜	74	1	59¼
	60	527	¼	215	1⅝	83	2⅝	59¼
p	60	1226	1	243	3½	74	4½	59¼
	70	a	a	a	a	25	¼	59¼
Wn	10	a	a	a	a	3	6⅝	16¼
Wn	15	361	1¼	233	1 13-16	144	2⅜	16¼
Wn	20	a	a	152	⅜	114	11-16	16¼
T	25	10	4¼	12	4½	a	a	29¼
T	30	143	⅛	119	1	81	1⅜	29¼
art	25	12	2¼	a	a	a	a	27¼
art	30	a	a	22	11-16	22	1 1-16	27¼
n C	20	103	6⅞	53	7⅛	10	7⅝	26⅝
n C	25	724	1⅞	346	2 15-16	67	3¾	26⅝
Don	40	17	9¾	a	a	b	b	49⅝
Don	45	157	5	90	6	1	7	49⅝
Don	50	348	13-16	207	2½	13	3¼	49⅝
R	60	968	16	a	a	5	18	76⅛
R	70	1123	6	91	7½	2	9¼	76⅛
R	80	468	3-16	319	2 5-16	25	4¼	76⅛
A	20	1	5½	a	a	3	5⅞	25½
A	25	294	9-16	112	1⅛	18	2 3-16	25½
A	30	4	1-16	8	¼	38	11-16	25½
rs	15	a	a	a	a	7	4⅝	19⅝
rs	20	233	¼	118	13-16	181	1⅛	19⅝
rs	25	a	a	108	1-16	60	5-16	19⅝
tex	30	a	a	1	11¾	a	a	42
tex	35	185	6¾	35	7⅛	15	7⅜	42
tex	40	1119	2¼	267	3⅝	36	5	42
tex	45	b	b	284	1 11-16	38	2¼	42
		— Oct —		— Jan —		— Apr —		
o	50	10	6¼	a	a	a	a	56½
o	60	32	½	8	1⅜	12	1 11-16	56½
Exp	30	50	3⅝	a	a	a	a	33⅝
Exp	35	5	½	10	1½	4	2½	33⅝
Tel	55	a	a	12	3	22	3½	56¼
Tel	60	348	3-16	79	½	107	1 1-16	56¼
R	60	26	9⅞	4	10⅜	4	10⅝	69⅝
R	70	207	1½	22	3⅜	4	4½	69⅝
1	45	10	5⅝	8	6⅜	a	a	50
1 p	45	32	3-16	29	¾	55	1¼	50
1	50	167	1⅞	32	3⅜	3	4	50
1 p	50	268	1⅞	32	2½	a	a	50
cAm	25	21	3⅝	42	4½	14	5	28⅝
cAm	30	155	⅜	45	15-16	24	1 11-16	28⅝
S	20	15	3⅞	10	4¼	3	4⅝	23½
S	25	92	⅜	52	1	79	1⅜	23½
N	45	2	14⅝	31	15¼	b	b	59⅝
N	50	15	10⅝	53	11⅛	4	12¾	59⅝
N	60	122	2 15-16	72	5¼	23	6¼	59⅝
N	70	9	3-16	98	1⅛	19	2⅜	59⅝
gh	80	a	a	12	1 9-16	a	a	72½
P	20	133	4	110	4½	10	5	23¾
P	25	69	7-16	108	1⅛	35	1 11-16	23¾
P	30	3	1-16	b	b	b	b	23¾
o	35	25	8	a	a	b	2	43¾
o	40	140	3⅝	22	4⅝	a	a	43¾
o	45	159	13-16	67	2	14	2 13-16	43¾
o	50	3	⅛	b	b	b	b	43¾
Eq	50	a	a	9	13⅜	a	a	62⅝
Eq	60	a	a	21	6⅞	a	a	62⅝
Eq	70	35	⅜	11	15-16	a	a	62⅝
ey	35	a	a	22	6⅛	a	a	40⅝
ey	40	22	1⅜	20	3⅛	a	a	40⅝
nt o	43⅝	104	1½	18	2⅝	b	b	43
nt o	46⅝	11	⅜	22	1 9-16	b	b	43
nt	35	16	8	a	a	a	a	43
nt	40	68	3⅝	981	4⅝	580	5½	43
nt	45	178	13-16	10	2	5	2⅞	43
nt	50	10	⅛	b	b	b	b	43
Kd	50	107	6⅛	766	6⅝	209	8	55½
Kd p	50	137	⅛	491	1⅛	46	1⅝	55½
Kd	60	844	½	345	1⅜	78	2 11-16	55½
Kd p	60	551	4⅞	105	5½	35	6⅜	55½
Kd	70	57	1-16	48	5-16	b	b	55½
Kd p	70	2	14½	a	a	b	b	55½
on	50	588	7⅛	470	7⅝	4	7¾	57
on	60	840	⅜	364	1⅜	148	2 7-16	57
M	20	25	⅛	22	½	7	13-16	18⅝
r o	20	2	17	b	b	b	b	38
r o	26⅝	2	11¼	a	a	b	b	38
r o	30	70	8	6	8¼	b	b	38
r o	33⅜	12	5	36	6⅜	6	6⅜	38
r o	40	7	1⅛	1	2⅜	a	a	38
r	30	2	8	a	a	a	a	38
r	35	24	3⅝	58	5⅜	6	6¼	38
r	40	155	1¼	50	2⅝	7	3½	38

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Gl Wst	20	110	6	4	6⅝	a	a	25⅝
In Har	40	535	3½	44	3¾	18	4⅞	43
In Har	45	265	¾	188	1 11-16	47	2½	43
In Min	35	400	19¼	b	b	b	b	54⅝
In Min	40	1650	15	a	a	a	a	54⅝
In Min	45	1639	10	5	10	a	a	54⅝
In Min	50	468	4⅝	103	5⅝	189	6¼	54⅝
In Pap	40	20	4⅝	a	a	a	a	44¼
In Pap	45	68	1 1-16	4	2⅛	a	a	44¼
In Pap	50	5	⅛	7	⅞	b	b	44¼
John J	70	5	6	8	7¼	a	a	74⅝
John J	80	128	15-16	39	2⅛	5	2½	74⅝
Kerr M	50	37	6⅝	72	8⅛	5	9⅜	56
Kerr M	60	173	15-16	123	3⅛	a	a	56
Merck	60	68	8¼	a	a	a	a	67½
Merck	70	329	1¼	342	2⅝	13	4⅛	67½
Merril	15	5	4½	5	4⅝	113	5¼	19½
Merril	20	115	¾	161	1 13-16	202	2 7-16	19½
M M M	50	3	4⅜	3	6¼	2	7⅛	54⅝
M M M	60	453	¼	483	1 5-16	109	2¼	54⅝
Monsan	45	2	10¼	a	a	a	a	55¼
Monsan	50	40	5⅝	12	6⅜	1	6½	55¼
Monsan	60	120	11-16	39	1⅜	28	2½	55¼
Nw Air	25	5	5⅝	10	6½	a	a	31⅛
Nw Air	30	153	2⅛	65	3⅛	80	3⅞	31⅛
Nw Air	35	440	⅜	a	a	8	1⅜	31⅛
Pennz	35	52	11⅝	6	11⅝	a	a	46
Pennz	40	209	6⅝	470	8	2	8⅝	46
Pennz	45	442	2 13-16	640	4⅝	41	6	46
Pennz	50	b	b	660	2⅝	18	3⅜	46
Pepsi	20	3	7¼	6	7⅝	a	a	27⅝
Pepsi	25	177	2⅝	157	3¼	a	a	27⅝
Pepsi	30	143	5-16	269	13-16	10	1 3-16	27⅝
Polar	25	45	3⅜	5	4⅝	1	5½	27⅞
Polar	30	130	⅜	78	2	36	2⅝	27⅞
Polar	35	122	⅛	71	⅜	b	b	27⅞
Polar	40	3	1-16	5	¼	b	b	27⅞
Polar	50	25	1-16	b	b	b	b	27⅞
Sperry	40	8	10	a	a	a	a	49⅝
Sperry	45	192	5⅛	7	6¾	6	7½	49⅝
Sperry	50	232	1⅜	135	3⅛	5	3⅝	49⅝
Squibb	30	14	3¾	5	4½	a	a	33¾
Squibb	35	45	¾	91	1 15-16	49	3	33¾
StorT o	17½	124	1 13-16	72	2⅝	b	b	18¼
StorT o	22½	125	5-16	128	1	b	b	18¼
StorTec	15	112	3½	98	4⅝	15	5⅛	18¼
StorTec	20	563	¾	394	1 13-16	149	2⅝	18¼
StorTec	25	43	⅛	b	b	b	b	18¼
Tandy	25	5	2⅜	a	a	a	a	26¾
Tandy	30	18	½	b	b	b	b	26¾
Teldy o	92⅛	2	53⅛	b	b	b	b	144¼
Teldy o	101⅞	78	43⅞	b	b	b	b	144¼
Teldy o	110⅝	80	35	b	b	b	b	144¼
Teldyn	110	9	36½	59	38½	b	b	144¼
Teldyn	120	73	26½	499	30½	265	34	144¼
Teldyn	130	331	17⅛	513	22½	688	27½	144¼
Teldyn	140	1098	9⅝	287	15¼	331	20⅛	144¼
Teldyn	150	1864	4½	243	10⅛	218	14⅜	144¼
Tex In	70	26	25½	a	a	b	b	94⅝
Tex In	80	4	15	28	17½	a	a	94⅝
Tex In	90	138	6¼	65	9⅜	a	a	94⅝
Tex In	100	468	1⅜	45	4⅝	a	a	94⅝
Upjohn	40	38	5⅛	a	a	a	a	44⅝
Upjohn	45	282	1½	71	3	334	4⅛	44⅝
Upjohn	50	61	⅜	101	1⅛	b	b	44⅝
Weyerh	30	21	3½	10	3½	a	a	33½
Weyerh	35	93	⅝	35	1⅜	30	2	33½
Xerox	50	52	15⅝	196	16⅝	185	17¼	65⅝
Xerox	60	643	6¼	150	7⅝	72	8⅜	65⅝
Xerox	70	616	13-16	465	2⅝	95	3⅝	65⅝
		— Nov —		— Feb —		— May —		
A E P	20	24	¾	35	1	27	1¼	20
A E P	25	a	a	33	1-16	a	a	20
Am Has	30	7	3¼	a	a	6	4¼	32¾
Am Has	35	10	⅜	27	1 9-16	11	2¼	32¾
A M P	35	34	2⅞	a	a	a	a	37
A M P	40	32	⅜	a	a	a	a	37
Bally	30	21	10	9	11½	b	b	38
Gt Wst	25	144	1⅞	15	2½	a	a	25⅝
Gt Wst	30	a	a	25	1	3	1⅝	25⅝
Halbtn	70	40	9	8	10	a	a	78¼
Halbtn	80	252	1 13-16	7	3½	7	4⅝	78¼
Homstk	30	5	9⅝	a	a	a	a	39½
Homstk	35	267	4⅞	76	6½	10	6⅝	39½
Homstk	40	b	b	337	3	107	4⅛	39½
Hou OM	15	69	6⅛	17	6⅝	15	6⅞	20⅝
Hou OM	20	872	2	301	3	85	3⅝	20⅝
Hou OM	25	397	⅜	442	1 3-16	307	1⅞	20⅝
I N A	45	a	a	16	3	a	a	45⅝
I N A	50	20	⅜	30	1¼	a	a	45⅝
I B M	65	1344	4⅞	131	6½	210	7⅝	67⅝
I B M p	65	3224	11-16	755	1 11-16	299	2½	67⅝
I B M	70	3669	1 7-16	936	3½	666	5⅛	67⅝
I B M p	70	3939	2⅞	1005	4⅛	254	4⅝	67⅝
I B M	75	2679	¼	1098	1⅜	527	3⅛	67⅝
I B M p	75	1345	7⅝	372	7⅛	101	7¼	67⅝

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
I B M	80	2202	7-16	637	13-16	b	b	67⅝
I B M p	80	1145	12⅝	780	12¼	b	b	67⅝
Bally	35	213	6½	185	8¼	113	10	38
Bally	40	429	3½	330	5⅝	160	7¼	38
Bally	45	412	1⅜	205	3⅛	194	5⅛	38
Bally	50	316	¾	307	2 5-16	b	b	38
Baxter	45	26	2 13-16	a	a	a	a	46
Baxter	50	68	⅞	11	2 7-16	a	a	46
Blk Dk	20	11	3¾	3	4⅝	a	a	23⅝
Blk Dk	25	56	⅜	16	1 7-16	15	2⅛	23⅝
Blk Dk	30	a	a	3	⅜	20	¾	23⅝
Boeing o	40	15	7	b	b	b	b	46
Boeing o	46⅝	20	2⅛	b	b	b	b	46
Boeing o	53⅝	60	9-16	b	b	b	b	46
Boeing	35	7	12⅛	a	a	b	b	46
Boeing	40	516	7⅛	67	8½	b	b	46
Boeing	45	620	3¼	199	5	31	6⅛	46
Boeing	50	669	1⅜	234	2⅞	176	3⅞	46
Bois C	30	3	6½	5	7	b	b	36⅞
Bois C	35	52	2¼	a	a	3	3½	36⅞
Bois C	40	1	⅜	a	a	b	b	36⅞
C B S	45	10	8⅞	a	a	b	b	53⅞
C B S	50	3	6	a	a	a	a	53⅞
C B S	60	a	a	3	1	a	a	53⅞
Coke	35	17	5	a	a	a	a	39⅝
Coke	40	414	1⅛	70	2⅛	12	3	39⅝
Coke	45	a	a	40	9-16	a	a	39⅝
Colgat	15	14	2⅜	a	a	a	a	17
Colgat	20	91	¼	47	½	17	13-16	17
Cmw Ed	25	10	¼	2	½	a	a	24⅛
C Data	35	40	11½	a	a	b	b	45⅝
C Data	40	118	7½	37	8½	b	b	45⅝
C Data	45	530	3¼	60	5⅛	158	6½	45⅝
C Data	50	481	1 9-16	460	3⅛	6	4⅛	45⅝
Gn Dyn	30	1	9⅝	9	10⅛	b	b	39⅝
Gn Dyn	35	10	5⅝	8	6⅜	b	b	39⅝
Gn Dyn	40	98	2⅞	78	4⅛	56	5⅛	39⅝
Gn Dyn	45	93	1 1-16	59	2¼	20	3¼	39⅝
Gen Fd	35	24	⅞	59	1⅝	5	2 7-16	34½
Hewlet	40	1	15⅛	22	16¼	b	b	54⅝
Hewlet	45	29	10⅛	54	11½	b	b	54⅝
Hewlet	50	78	6	52	7⅝	a	a	54⅝
Hewlet	60	80	1⅛	98	2½	19	3⅝	54⅝
H Inns	10	10	11⅛	b	b	b	b	21¼
9 H Inns	15	100	6⅝	10	7	b	b	¼
H Inns	20	851	2⅞	368	3⅝	63	4	21¼
H Inns	25	376	⅛	363	1 7-16	86	2⅛	21¼
Honwll	60	a	a	160	19½	b	b	79
Honwll p	60	15	1-16	169	⅛	b	b	79
Honwll	70	358	10	592	11⅝	573	12½	79
Honwll p	70	857	⅛	805	1 7-16	458	2 3-16	79
Honwll	80	1120	3⅛	677	5⅛	599	6⅝	79
Honwll p	80	1184	3⅝	675	5	636	5⅝	79
Honwll	90	104	½	67	1 13-16	15	3⅛	79
Honwll p	90	a	a	a	a	1	12½	79
In Flv	25	2	5-16	1	⅝	2	13-16	22
J Manv	25	74	2	20	2½	10	2⅞	26
J Manv	30	53	½	24	15-16	10	1 1-16	26
MGIC	20	a	a	5	13⅛	b	b	33½
MGIC	25	4	9⅝	a	a	b	b	33½
MGIC	35	43	2 15-16	a	a	a	a	33½
Mobil	35	38	10⅝	51	9⅞	a	a	45⅝
Mobil	40	3623	7	1153	8	72	7⅝	45⅝
Mobil	45	4364	3½	1122	4⅞	99	5⅝	45⅝
N Semi	20	109	8⅞	12	9⅛	b	b	29
N Semi	25	978	4⅝	93	5⅝	9	6⅜	29
N Semi	30	1743	2 1-16	210	3½	111	4¼	29
Occi	20	278	5½	35	6	4	6⅛	25⅛
Occi	25	1240	1⅜	333	2⅝	45	3¼	25⅛
Raythn	50	1	5⅝	a	a	a	a	55⅝
Raythn	60	169	1 1-16	30	2½	a	a	55⅝
Rynlds	60	22	2¼	a	a	2	4⅝	61⅝
Rynlds	70	a	a	4	½	18	1	61⅝
Slumb	60	33	23⅝	a	a	b	b	83¼
Slumb	70	5	13⅛	a	a	a	a	83¼
Slumb	80	125	5⅝	26	7⅞	5	8⅞	83¼
Slumb	90	121	1⅝	154	3⅝	7	y	83¼
Skytin	10	66	2	19	2⅛	1	2⅛	11⅜
Skytin	15	83	⅛	70	7-16	95	⅝	11⅜
Southn	15	a	a	45	⅛	15	5-16	12⅝
St Ind	60	9	6⅝	20	7⅛	a	a	66⅛
St Ind	70	166	1 7-16	9	2⅞	a	a	66⅛
Tx Glf	25	71	3½	40	4¼	a	a	28
Tx Glf	30	32	1⅛	94	2⅛	3	2½	28
U A L	20	2	6⅝	a	b	b	b	26⅛
U A L	25	151	2⅝	28	3⅝	94	4⅛	26⅛
U A L	30	143	⅜	59	1⅜	71	2	
U Tech	40	24	3	1	4	30	5	41⅝
U Tech	45	47	13-16	46	1⅜	55	2⅛	41⅝
J Walt	35	46	15-16	a	a	a	a	34⅝
Wlims	15	5	8¼	a	a	b	b	23⅝
Wlims	20	236	3½	52	4	a	a	23⅝
Wlims	25	271	15-16	73	1½	41	2¼	23⅝

Total volume 126,528 Open interest 2,096,952

a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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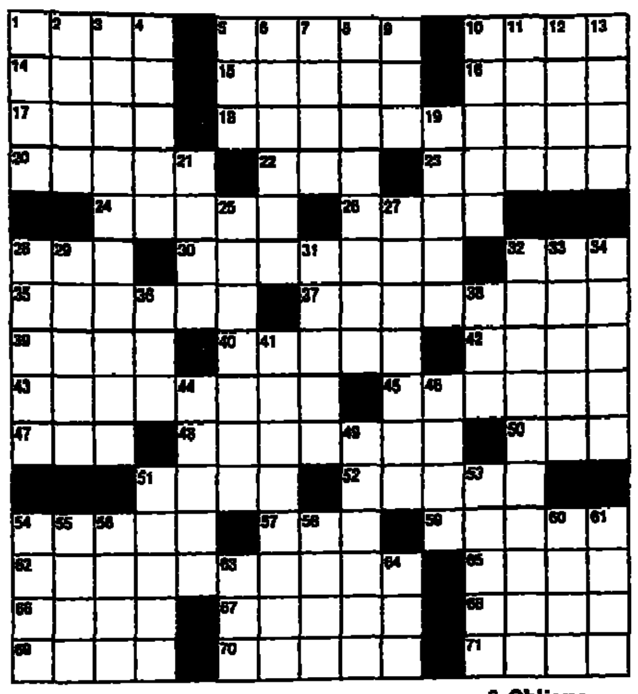
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Croatian's cousin
5 Own up
10 Fearful
14 Hercule Poirot lead
15 Ex-president of Italy
16 Tennysonian lady
17 Swedish pop quartet
18 Material for cabinetwork
20 Picture puzzle
22 Dauphin's father
23 Gossipy woman
24 Live
26 Off-color
28 Hockey great
30 Olympics competitor
32 "—— Clown"
35 Hat or Hattie
37 Flying formations
39 Word before or after break
40 Talk excessively
42 Suffix with gas and court
43 Conserves materials, in a way
45 "Peer Gynt" dancer
47 Eastern neighbor of Okla.
48 Tedious reprimand
50 Conducted
51 South Sea staple
52 Forestall, with "off"
54 Combustion residue
57 Pulpy fruit
59 "—— Love Song": 1929
62 Outfielder's —— catch
65 Kind of duckling
66 —— at windmills
67 *Humane org.*
68 —— -majesté
69 Part of a foot
70 Harass
71 Introduce, with "out"

DOWN

1 Rocky spot in the Rockies
2 Dresden's river
3 Crane like a Dane in Spain
4 Word with arts and esprits
5 Pacino and Smith
6 Scarcity; famine
7 Prefix with rail and gram
8 Oblique
9 Samovar brew
10 Victim of an upset in the 40's
11 Participate, with "be"
12 Opposite of a party pooper
13 Icelandic work
19 Secondary school, in France
21 Yul's "kingdom" in 1956
25 Fastening device
27 Basically
28 "Fidelio" is one
29 Delirious person
31 Opposite of the lion's share
32 Roaring Twenties' character
33 Harden
34 President of Syria
36 Unspecified number
38 Kauai neckpiece
41 Access to a paraclete
44 Elegance in bearing
46 Tide term
49 Shylock's interest
51 Baby or milk follower
53 Underground chamber
54 —— spumante
55 Where a kick hurts to the quick
56 New Deal loan agcy.
58 Red-carpet guests
60 "The Sun —— Rises"
61 Kremlin thumbs down
63 Reckoning at a restaurant
64 Channel for craft

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

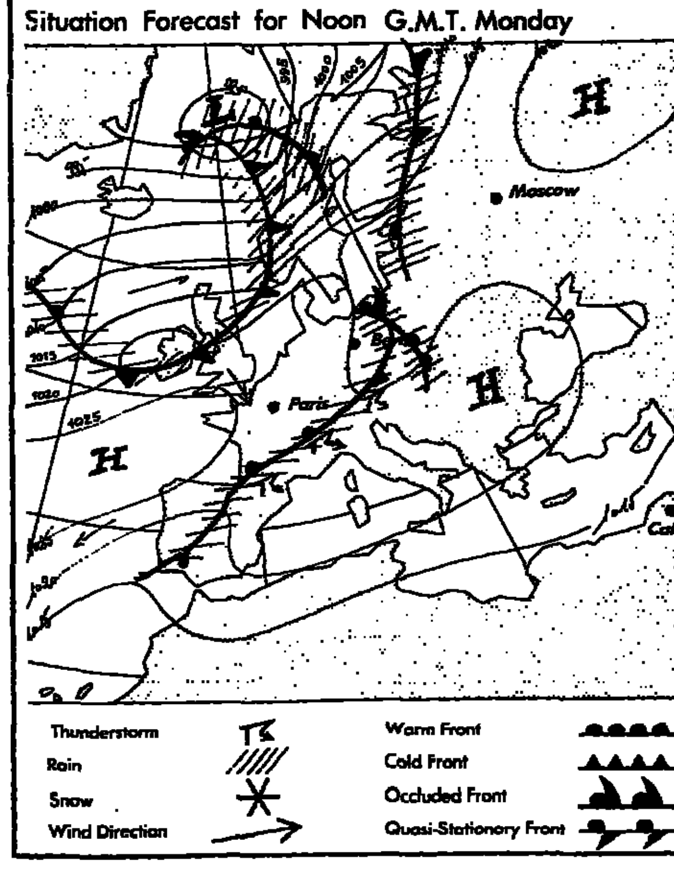
ALB DOLT ALDER
NEAT EWER NAIVE
ZONE SETA SYRIA
ANALGESIC WIELD
CELLAR TENET
INTRA ERODED
PARTS ILES NOSE
EROL MOLTS TETE
ANTI OTHO SHRED
SECKEL ANILE
EMLYN CALLME
SAHIB EGREGIOUS
ABATE LOAM NAST
GELID PUMA ECHO
STOSS STAN HYP

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Mist	MADRID	28	82	Fine
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Overcast	MIAMI	28	82	Sunny
ANKARA	21	70	Fine	MILAN	25	77	Fine
ATHENS	27	81	Fine	MONTREAL	13	55	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	86	Fine	MOSCOW	11	52	Rain
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Fine
BERLIN	22	72	Mist	NEW YORK	18	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy	NICE	23	73	Fine
BUCHAREST	21	70	Fine	OSLO	17	63	Showers
BUDAPEST	24	75	Fine	PARIS	19	66	Overcast
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fine	PRAGUE	24	75	Mist
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Rain	ROME	26	79	Fine
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fine	SOFIA	22	72	Fine
DUBLIN	14	57	Fine	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	25	77	Mist	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fine
FRANKFURT	24	75	Mist	TOKYO	26	79	Mist
GENEVA	24	75	Mist	TUNIS	27	81	Fine
HELSINKI	15	59	Fine	VIENNA	26	79	Mist
HOUSTON	—	—	N.A.	WARSAW	19	66	Fine
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fine	WASHINGTON	20	68	Clear
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fine	ZURICH	23	73	Mist
LISBON	25	77	Overcast				
LONDON	18	64	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



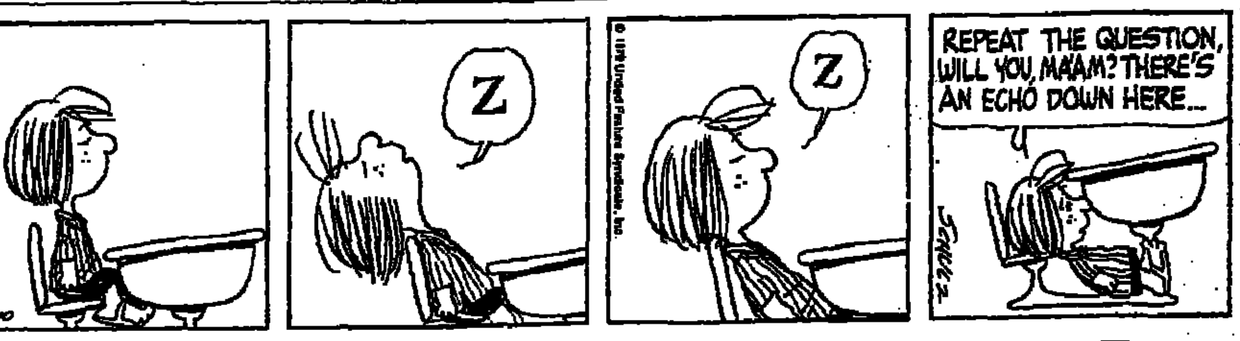
Voodoo Dolls Ease Traffic-Fine Pain

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — In Britain the people who hand out parking tickets are distinctively uniformed "traffic wardens," and Sue Spear has been successful selling traffic-warden voodoo dolls with five pins and instructions on where to stick them.

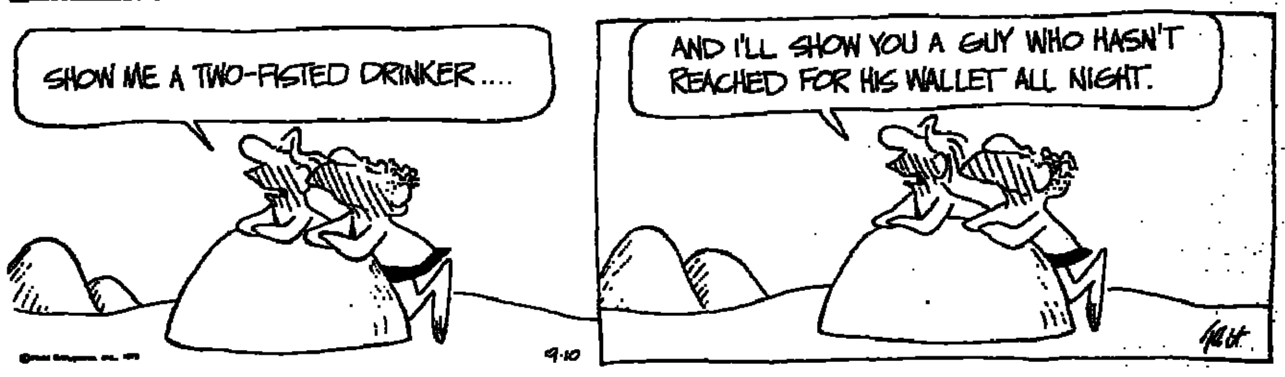
She says that a pin in the doll's wrist produces writer's cramp. An expensive parking fine merits a pin through the heart, and a motorist whose car is towed may throw the doll to the pavement and stomp on it.

"They're really intended as a safety measure so that drivers can vent their rage on the dolls before driving off in a temper," she said.

PEANUTS

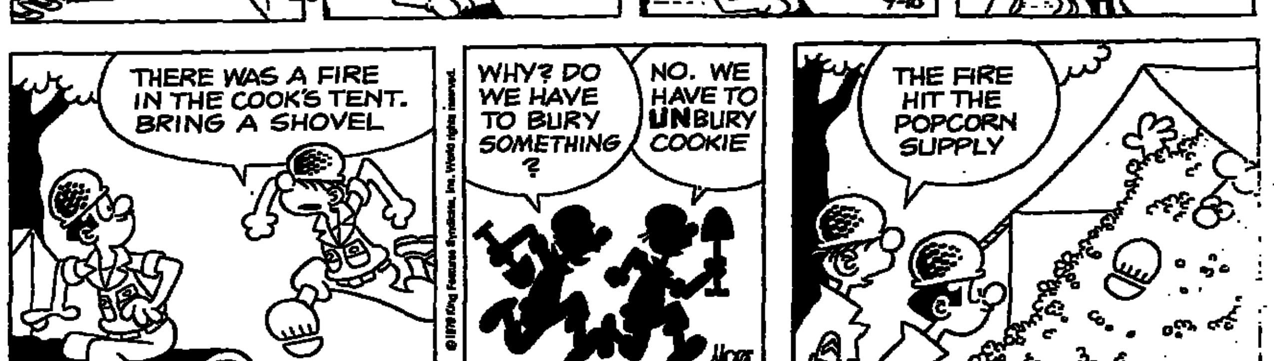


B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUHYR

UNMOD

TRIVED

IMUSSE

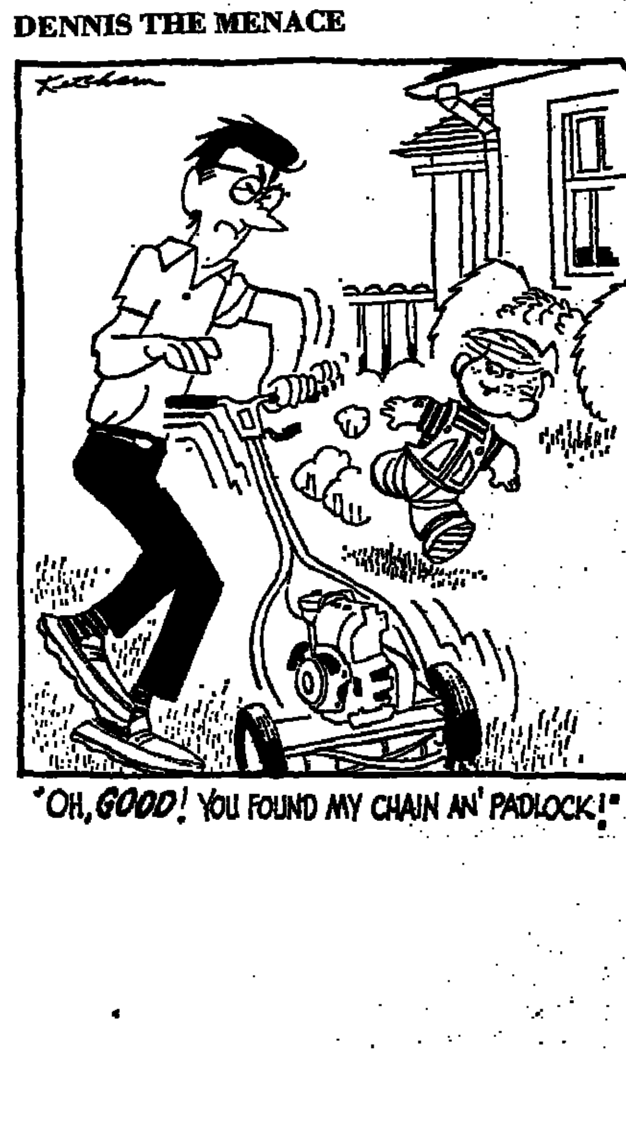
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PATCH KITTY VANISH SWERVE
Answer: How some people start their day— WITH A START

DENNIS THE MENACE



"OH, GOOD! YOU FOUND MY CHAIN AN' PADLOCK!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE GHOST WRITER

By Philip Roth. Farrar Straus & Giroux. 180 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALMOST as if to celebrate the 20th birthday of his first book, "Goodbye, Columbus," Philip Roth has given us a beautifully intricate novel that fulfills the promise of those early stories. Indeed, the 23-year-old hero of "The Ghost Writer," Nathan Zuckerman, might as well be the author of those stories, so much does he resemble the young Roth trying to break out of the spiritual ghetto of his middle-class Newark-Jewish upbringing and seeking in the person of an older writer — who resembles a cross between Bernard Malamud and Isaac Bashevis Singer — the love and approval he needs to sustain him in his Dedalean flight. But an older, mature Roth is in command of the narrative here — a Roth who knows when to curb his deadly tongue for parody, who restrains his bent for outlandish comedy and Kafkaesque hallucination, who senses when to be ironic and when to let pathos speak for itself — and that makes all the difference.

It is not just to adulate that young Zuckerman visits the woodsy New England retreat of the fastidious and ascetic E.I. Lonoff, though Roth succeeds marvelously in portraying the archetypal neophyte blushing and tugging at his forelock in the presence of the austere master. Zuckerman has a specific, though symbolic, problem. He has written a story, his most ambitious to date, which is based on an "actual" family quarrel over an inheritance between a widowed mother who wants to use the money to send her twin boys to medical school and her shady younger brother who wants it to buy a downtown parking lot.

Disapproval

Nathan's normally approving father objects to the story on the grounds that it casts good, hard-working Jews in a bad light for the delectation of the goyim. To convince Nathan of his mistake in wanting to publish it, he shows the story to the distinguished judge who once helped Nathan get into college, who in turn writes a letter asking him, among other things: "Why, in a story with a Jewish background, must there be (a) adultery; (b) incessant fighting within a family over money; (c) warped human behavior in general." What Nathan wants from Lonoff is the encouragement to break the fetters of family and tribe in the name of art. So at the end of an evening of literary talk, he asks Lonoff's what's "wrong" with his stories, to which the maestro replies, "Don't worry too much about 'wrong.' Just keep going. You'll get there."

But better still than offering encouragement, Lonoff enacts a wonderfully poignant scene for Nathan to eavesdrop on (while standing on his host's desk atop a volume of Henry James' short stories with his ear pressed to the ceiling), in which Lonoff rejects the amorous overtures of a former student who has been sorting his manuscripts. Out of this scene Nathan constructs an overwrought fiction in which the student turns out to be none other than Anne Frank, whom Nathan plans to marry and present to his family as proo ultimate loyalty to Jewry. sounds comically extravaga be said that as well as using ry within the story as an illus of Nathan's pathetic co over his loyalties to art and Roth also makes of it — so — an eloquent response to cusation that Nathan's ficti trays his co-religionists, as w suitably grandiloquent back the deflating events that tr over breakfast the following ing.

Now, it might conceivably gued from a reading of "The Writer" that as Roth grow he is simply recycling the sions of his youth — his re against the role of nice Jew he played in his childhood ar lescence (or that his fictional na played, at any rate); hi over exercising his freedom artist; and his insistence right to imagine in his work t people as well as the good wh pen to be Jewish. But never that I can recall, has he h these materials so deftly. Ne fore has he defended so passi ly his right to be a person, a just a Jew, yet posed with equal force and sympathy th tending point of view that Je never afford to forget that Jews.

It could also be argued th women in the novel, except t fantasy figure of Anne Fra treated with the utmost cond sion. Over breakfast in the ing, Hope Lonoff, the ma long-suffering wife, throws trum because, among other (not least of them the prese the former student in the hou [even] have to catch my toa fore it pops up so you won't turbed in the study?" and, n the first time or the last (we to suspect), walks out.

But it is not Philip Roth w sumes that a woman's nobles ing is to be a handmaiden House of Art. It is young Z man, still glowing over the of Confirmation" that hav been administered to hi Lonoff, who takes this at Philip Roth himself remains Joyce's ideal of the absent G his creation, indifferently his nails . . . or ghost-writin

Christopher Lehmann-Haup the staff of The New York Tim

18,000 Attend Woodstock Fe

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP). 10-hour event at a Long racetrack yesterday was bil "the reunion concert of the anniversary of Woodstock."

But unlike a decade ago crowd was not half a strong, and most of the 18,000 ple who came were too you have attended the original.

The concert featured C Heat, Stephen Stills, John S tian, Paul Butterfield and Danko, among others.

CHESS

By Robert B

The last refuge of a desperate man is a gambit. When adversity stares you in the face, when nothing but a victory will do you any good, it's time to shake up your opponent with a sacrifice.

With three games left in the Svetozar Gligoric-Ljubomir Ljubojevic match in Belgrade, Gligoric found himself one point down, yearning for the equalizing win and ready to try anything. The gambit he hit upon did offer reasonable chances, but more than that it unnerved Ljubojevic, who first fell into a combination that cost him two pawns and later failed to make use of his resources for a draw in the ending. Who could ask for more?

Gligoric's system with the accelerated 6 P-QR3, BxNch; 7 PxB in conjunction with 9 N-B3 offers White nothing if he proceeds routinely, after 9. . . Q-B2, with 10 B-K2, P-QN3; 11 0-0, B-R3. Gligoric, therefore, ventured the very aggressive 10 Q-Q3!?, N-B3; 11 P-K4, permitting himself, after 11. . . PxP; 12 PxP, N-QR4; 13 B-R2, NxP, a gambit with 14 0-0 (14 QxN?, Q-B6ch would not have been sound for White).

It was evident after 17 B-N1 that Gligoric had compensation for his sacrificed pawn in his excellent mobility and attacking chances against the Black king. Ljubojevic's 17. . . P-B4 was the most secure protection of his kingside, but it left him with a backward KP.

Ljubojevic was not exposed to a direct threat after 20 N-K5, yet his game was constricted and difficult to manage. It was here that he blundered with 20. . . P-KR3?, falling prey to the sharp 21 BxP!, with the point that 21. . . PxB?; 22 Q-N3ch, K-R2 (22. . . K-R1 drops the queen to 23 N-N6ch); 23 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 24 QxPch, K-N1; 25 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 26 R-B3!!, NxR; 27 R-K3, N-K7ch; 28 K-R1, N-B5; 29 Q-R6ch, K-N1; 30 R-N3ch forces mate.

To shake off the pressure, Ljubojevic yielded a second pawn with 21. . . NxN; 22 PxN, Q-K2; 23 BxN, PxKB; 24 QxPch, Q-K3 (24. . . B-K3; 25 Q-Q6!), arriving, after the forced 25 QxQch, BxQ; 26 B-N5, in a pawn-down endi which the bishops-of-opposite offered him excellent dr chances.

But he neglected to prepar mobilization of his quee pawns — for example, by 36. QN4!, which proved disastrou stood idly by while Gligori stroyed Black's chance for a p pawn with 40 P-R5!

Of course, the winning pr still had to be worked out c and Gligoric took his time ab Ljubojevic should at least tried 47. . . B-K3, so that R5?, PxP; 49 KxP, B-Q4!; 50 B-K5; 51 P-N4, K-K3! sets impenetrable blockade. Neve less, Gligoric would have had disposal 48 B-N6, B-Q2; 49 P PxP; 50 P-R5, PxP; 51 P-B5, 52 P-K6ch, BxP; 53 PxBch, 54 KxP, P-N7; 55 K-N4, K-Q K-B3, P-N8 equals Q; 57 Bx N4; 58 PxP e.p., P-R4; 59 K- R5; 60 K-Q5.

After 51 P-N4!, PxP; 52 B Ljubojevic was done for. He tinued up to 52. . . K-B2; 53 B-B1, and seeing that it was u to drag out 54 KxP, B-Q2; 5 B4, B-B1; 56 K-K4, B-Q2; K6ch, BxP; 58 PxBch, KxP; Q4, K-Q2; 60 K-B5, K-B1; N6, he resigned without waitin Gligoric to make his move.

NIMZO—INDIAN DEFENSE

White Gligoric	Black Ljubojevic	White Gligoric	Black Ljubojevic
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	28 RxR	[illegible]
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 RxRch	BxR
3 N-QB3	B-N5	30 K-B2	K-B2
4 P-K3	0-0	31 K-N3	K-K3
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	32 K-B4	B-Q2
6 P-QR3	BxNch	33 [illegible]	B-B1
7 PxB	PxP	34 B-B7	[illegible]
8 BxP	P-B4	35 [illegible]	[illegible]
9 N-B3	Q-B2	36 B-B7	[illegible]
10 Q-Q3	N-B3	37 [illegible]	[illegible]
11 P-K4	PxP	38 [illegible]	B-B1
12 PxP	N-QR4	39 P-QR4	B-Q2
13 B-R2	NxP	40 P-R5	B-B1
14 0-0	N-KB3	41 B-Q6	B-K3
15 B-N5	N-Q4	42 B-B7	B-Q2
16 QR-B1	N-QB3	43 P-R4	B-B1
17 B-N1	P-B4	44 B-N6	B-Q2
18 KR-K1	B-Q2	45 B-K3	B-B1
19 [illegible]	[illegible]	46 B-R2	B-Q2
20 N-K5	P-KR3	47 P-B4	[illegible]
21 BxP	NxN	48 P-R5	PxP
22 PxN	Q-K2	49 KxP	B-Q2
23 BxN	PxKB	50 K-N5	K-K3
24 QxPch	Q-K3	51 P-N4	PxP
25 QxQch	BxQ	52 [illegible]	K-B2
26 B-N5	KR-B1	53 P-B5	B-B1
27 P-B4	RxR		

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Redskins Edge Lions With a Second Chance

NTIAC, Mich., Sept. 9 (UPI) ark Moseley, given a second e because Detroit had too men on the field, kicked a 41-field goal with eight seconds ere today to give the Washing-Redskins a 27-24 National ball League victory over the

24-yard scoring pass from e Jeff Komlo of Detroit to Scott with 2:13 to go capped a fourquarter Detroit comeback a 24-3 deficit but Washington ged to avert the overtime.

Redskins marched from own 24 to the Lions' 29 with lp of two penalties and a 16-pass from Joe Theismann to Thompson.

seley was short and to the left a 46-yard field goal try but it had 12 players on the field he extra five yards — plus a e to think about it when De-called a time-out — helped ington's kicker.

Lions, who had a second-r touchdown nullified be-of an official's quick whistle. Theismann fumble, got a 2-touchdown run from rookie obinson 1:32 into the final r and a 12-yard scoring run by Rick Kane 32 seconds later after John Riggins' fumble.

Packers 28, Saints 19

At Milwaukee, rookie Steve Atkins scored the decisive touchdown on a three-yard sweep late in the third period, then set up an insurance score with a 60-yard run to spark the Green Bay Packers to a 28-19 victory over New Orleans.

Atkins, who replaced the injured Terdell Middleton in the third quarter, caught an 18-yard pass from David Whitehurst at the Saints' 3-yard line and scored three plays later as the Packers led, 21-12, with 1:30 left in the period.

The Saints, 0-2, closed to within 21-19 when Mike Strachan scored from a yard out with 9:55 to play to cap a 76-yard, 13-play drive.

But Atkins swept left end on Green Bay's next scrimmage play and raced 60 yards along the sidelines before Clarence Chapman caught him at the Saints' 3-yard line. Eric Torkelson scored on the next play, as the Packers, 1-1, led, 28-19.

Patriots 56, Jets 3

At Foxboro, Mass., Steve Grogan passed for five touchdowns as the New England Patriots set a team scoring record with a 56-3 shellacking of the New York Jets.

The Patriots collected 597 total yards, another team record, to even their record at 1-1.

Grogan, who was booed off the field in a loss to Pittsburgh Monday night, hit Harold Jackson for three touchdowns and Stanley Morgan for two as all his scoring passes were longer than 25 yards.

Halfback Andy Johnson had a two-yard touchdown run, and substitute quarterback Tom Owen, who replaced Grogan in the third quarter after the starter completed 13 of 18 passes, added a 14-yard touchdown pass of his own to Don Westbrook in the fourth quarter.

Rookie Allan Clark completed the Patriots' scoring with a one-yard touchdown run late in the game.

New York, 0-2, had only a 30-yard field goal from Pat Leahy in the first quarter, as the Patriots led, 35-3, at halftime.

Bears 26, Vikings 7

At Chicago, Walter Payton scored on runs of 43 and 26 yards and substitute quarterback Vince Evans threw a 56-yard touchdown pass to lead the Chicago Bears to a 26-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

Payton carried 23 times for 182 yards, 141 of them in the second half.

The victory was the second in as many starts for the Bears and left the Vikings with a 1-1 record.

Minnesota took a 7-0 lead in the second quarter when quarterback Tommy Kramer rolled out two yards for a touchdown to cap a 90-yard drive. The Bears countered with 34-yard field goal by Bob Thomas and Evans' touchdown pass to Scott for a 10-7 halftime lead.

Steelers 38, Oilers 7

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw passed for 198 yards and two touchdowns and Pittsburgh's defense smothered Earl Campbell and the rest of the Houston offense to lead the Steelers to a 38-7 victory over the Oilers.

Bradshaw completed an 18-yard touchdown pass to Jim Smith and a 16-yard scoring pass to running back Sidney Thornton, who also scored the Steelers' first touchdown on a 1-yard plunge. Rookie Matt Bahr added a 45-yard field goal and five extra points in the Steelers' second victory of the season.

Rookie running back Greg Hawthorne and linebacker Dennis Winston both scored their first pro touchdowns, Hawthorne on an 8-yard run and Winston on a 41-yard return of an interception.

The Steeler defense intercepted five passes from starting quarterback Dan Pastorini and backup quarterback Gifford Nielsen, who went in when Pastorini injured his right arm in the third period. The Steelers also sacked Pastorini four times for 33 yards and recovered a fumble.

Cardinals 27, Giants 14

At East Rutherford, N.J., Willard Harrell's 53-yard runback of the second-half kickoff set up Wayne Morris' go-ahead 2-yard touchdown run and the St. Louis Cardinals scored the game's final 27 points for 27-14 victory over the New York Giants.

Ottis Anderson, a St. Louis rookie who rushed for 193 yards in his pro debut last week, ran for 111 yards while New York was limited to 40 yards on the ground.

The Giants, 0-2, who have gone 13 successive games without scoring more than 17 points, took a 14-0 lead in the opening quarter but were held to two first downs in the second half.

St. Louis, 1-1, gained a 14-14 tie in the second quarter on a one-yard touchdown run by rookie Theotis Brown and linebacker Mark Arneson's 29-yard fumble return.

The Giants scored on Doug Kotar's 1-yard run and Ernie Jones' 31-yard interception return.

Gerulaitis beating Tanner.

U.S. Open Tennis

McEnroe vs. Gerulaitis, Evert vs. Austin in Finals

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — It was Vitas Gerulaitis' finest hour yesterday, and John McEnroe's, too as they advanced to the men's singles final of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

In women's play, Tracy Austin advanced to the final against Christ Evert Lloyd. Both finals were scheduled today.

McEnroe, seeded third, beat Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, after the fourth-seeded Gerulaitis won a 3-hour-4-minute match from Roscoe Tanner.

Setting up the first all-American final since 1953, Gerulaitis triumphed by 3-6, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3, winning with his head and heart. He has won major titles — the Italian and Australian opens and World Championship Tennis — but not from that far back.

Borg Got It Wrong

In contrast to Bjorn Borg, who tried in vain to muscle his returns past the strong-serving Tanner, Gerulaitis played cat-and-mouse in the last three sets. He chipped short, slow returns of second serves that never gave Tanner the pace or angle on the first volley.

In the second semifinal, Connors had won the Open three times and wanted to repeat to disprove the notion that he is past his prime, having fallen several times in surprising upsets this year. But McEnroe was too much for him.

In the women's semifinal yesterday, the 16-year-old Austin used her patient baseline play and young legs to defeat Martina Navratilova, 7-5, 7-5, and advance to the championship match against Evert.

Navratilova, who lost to another 16-year-old, Pam Shriver, in last year's semifinal, has won at Wimbledon two sucessive years but has failed to reach the Open final in six attempts.

Third-seeded Austin, in pigtails and a peach outfit, impressed the sell-out crowd at the National Tennis Center with her steady groundstrokes and passing shots, while Navratilova failed to produce the neccesary winners with her aggressive serve and volley game.

Busy With Doubles

The 22-year-old Navratilova, perhaps a bit tired from playing three doubles matches Friday, grew increasingly impatient, making numerous unforced errors as she rushed the net. Austin remained calm, and ended the 78-minute match when she broke Navratilova with a strong forehand that Navratilova knocked wide. Navratilova had dominated the series with a 11-4 career advantage, but Austin has now won the last two meetings.

"Finally I'm in the finals of something big," said Austin. "My concentration wasn't altogether there. I played well but I was thinking of other things."

These included the final against Evert, which Austin thinks she can win, even though she has triumphed only twice in five meetings.

On Friday, Evert reached the final for the fifth consecutive year when she defeated Billie Jean King, 6-1, 6-0. King, attempting to make a comeback after her fourth operation, managed to win only 12 points in each set as Evert ended the match in 50 minutes.

"That wasn't the old Billie Jean," said Evert. "She wasn't hyper, she didn't have the old spirit. Physically she didn't give up but mentally she was handing me the match."

Medical Attention

King, who managed to advance to the women's doubles finals with Navratilova later, spent all afternoon with trainers and doctors working on a painfully stiff neck and pulled back muscle.

But Navratilova and King, the Wimbledon doubles champions, lost the final here yesterday to Wendy Turnbull and Betty Stove, 7-5, 6-3.

McEnroe and Peter Fleming won the men's doubles title Friday, then criticized the U.S. Davis Cup captain, Tony Trabert, for not selecting them to compete against Argentina.

Trabert chose the team of Bob Lutz and Stan Smith to represent the United States in doubles this week. McEnroe and Fleming beat Lutz and Smith in the Open final, 6-2, 6-4.

"*Smith and Lutz were a great* doubles team, but I don't think they're a great doubles team anymore," said McEnroe. "They're as old as my parents." McEnroe was named with Gerulaitis to play singles against Guillermo Vilas and Jose Luis Clerc. Smith and Lutz are both 32, while McEnroe is 20 and Fleming 24.

Austin beating Navratilova.

Saturday Baseball: Baylor Leads Angels

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Don Baylor, the major-leagues' top run producer, capped a three-run eighth inning with an RBI single here last night to give the California Angels a 3-2 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Bobby Grich started the inning with a single off Lary Sorensen and Rick Miller advanced him to second with a groundout. Pinch-hitter Larry Harlow walked and Jerry Augustine (6-6) replaced Sorensen and walked Rod Carew to load the bases. Bill Castro came on, and after Carney Lansford grounded out, Dan Ford singled to right, tying the game, and Baylor singled in Lansford for his 124th RBI of the season.

Orioles 3, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Mike Flanagan won his 21st game of the year as Baltimore downed the Red Sox, 3-2. The Orioles' Ken Singleton was four-for-four on the day with an RBI. Eddie Murray's eighth-inning single was the game-winning hit.

Yankees 5, Tigers 4

In Detroit, Graig Nettles hit a home run in the eighth to help Ron Guidry record his 10th successive victory, 5-4 over Detroit. Guidry (16-7) struck out 10 and walked two before giving way to Rich Gossage in the eighth following Ron LeFlore's home run.

Indians 5, Blue Jays 4

In Cleveland, Mike Hargrove scored the winning run in the ninth on a throwing error by shortstop Alfredo Griffin as the Indians edged Toronto, 5-4.

Mariners 4, Royals 2

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte's two-run homer broke a tie in the seventh and sent the Mariners to a 4-2 victory over Kansas City.

Rangers 6, Twins 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Doc Medich notched his eighth win. Jim Sundberg collected four hits and Pat Putnam hit a homer to lift Texas to a 6-2 victory over Minnesota.

A's 2, White Sox 1

In Oakland, Calif., Mike Proly walked Derek Bryant with the bases loaded in the ninth inning as the A's downed Chicago, 2-1.

Expos 7, Cardinals 2

In the National League, in St. Louis, Tony Perez drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a two-run double and Bill Lee pitched a nine-hitter as Montreal defeated St. Louis, 7-2, moving to within one game of Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Mets 3, Pirates 2

In New York, John Stearns singled home Lee Mazzilli from third in the 15th inning to give New York a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Giants 2, Astros 1

In Houston, John Lemaster legged out a two-run inside-the-park homer in the eighth to lead San Francisco to a 2-1 triumph over the Astros. The loss dropped Houston a half game behind Cincinnati in the National League West.

Reds 4, Dodgers 1

In Cincinnati, the Reds scored four unearned runs in the fifth on a pair of Los Angeles errors and RBI singles by Dave Concepcion and George Foster as Cincinnati defeated Los Angeles, 4-1.

Phillies 9, Cubs 8

In Chicago, Greg Luzinski's tie-breaking single in the eighth scored Pete Rose from second and gave Philadelphia a 9-8 victory over the Cubs.

Padres 9, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Bob Shirley pitched a five-hitter and Gene Tenace had a bases-loaded triple in a seven-run third inning, giving San Diego a 9-2 victory over the Braves.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	84	57	.596	—
Montreal	88	55	.593	1
St. Louis	76	63	.547	7
Chicago	72	67	.518	11
Philadelphia	71	70	.504	13
New York	55	84	.396	28

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	81	62	.566	—
Houston	80	62	.563	½
Los Angeles	67	75	.472	13½
San Francisco	63	80	.441	18
San Diego	60	83	.420	21½
Atlanta	55	86	.390	24½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	93	46	.669	—
Milwaukee	83	59	.585	11½
Boston	79	59	.572	13½
New York	77	62	.554	16
Detroit	75	68	.524	20
Cleveland	73	69	.514	21½
Toronto	44	97	.312	50

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	79	64	.552	—
Kansas City	74	67	.525	4
Minnesota	72	68	.514	5½
Texas	70	72	.493	8½
Chicago	68	71	.426	11
Seattle	60	83	.420	19
Oakland	49	93	.345	29½

Munson Was Asphyxiated in Crash

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Thurmon Munson, catcher of the New York Yankees who was killed in a plane crash Aug. 2, was fully conscious after the accident and died of asphyxiation, unable to move because of a broken spine, a coroner's report said.

The coroner here, Anastasius Kyriakides, said that Munson did not have his shoulder harness connected when the plane struck a tree stump while he was practicing landings at the Akron-Canton Airport.

The report said Munson's head struck the instrument panel and the impact snapped his spine moments before the plane burst into flames.

Because of his inability to move, and for two companions to move him, Munson died when he inhaled superheated air and toxic substances, the coroner said.

Friday Baseball: Expos' Streak Ends

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Tony Scott's sacrifice fly in the seventh inning scored Keith Hernandez with the winning run here Friday night as the St. Louis Cardinals downed Montreal, 5-4, snapping the Expos' 10-game winning streak.

Bob Forsch scattered nine hits over eight innings to improve his record to 9-10. The Expos rallied for two runs in the ninth on Rodney Scott's RBI triple and John Tamargo's sacrifice fly, but Mark Littell came in to get the final out, registering his 10th save.

Pirates 6, Mets 4

In New York, Dave Parker's infield single drove in the first of two unearned runs in the 14th to carry Pittsburgh to a 6-4 triumph over the Mets.

Giants 9, Astros 2

In Houston, Vida Blue scattered six hits and Larry Herndon knocked in three runs as San Francisco defeated the Astros, 9-2. The Giants were managed by coach Dave Bristol, who replaced the fired Joe Altobelli for the rest of the season.

Dodgers 6, Reds 5

In Cincinnati, Gary Thomasson's ninth-inning sacrifice produced the winning run as Los Angeles defeated the Reds, 6-5.

Padres 8, Braves 0

In Atlanta, Dave Winfield hit a three-run homer and Eric Rasmussen pitched a five-hitter to lead San Diego past the Braves, 8-0.

Cubs 4, Phillies 3

In Chicago, Barry Foote's one-out ninth-inning double scored Miguel Dilone from first base to give the Cubs a 4-3 decision over Philadelphia.

Orioles 2, Red Sox 1

In the American League, in Boston, Gary Roenicke's lead-off home run in the seventh inning snapped a 1-1 tie and gave Baltimore a 2-1 victory over the Red Sox.

Indians 9, Blue Jays 8

In Cleveland, Toby Harrah delivered an RBI single with two out in the ninth, capping a six-run uprising and lifting the Indians past Toronto, 9-8.

Tigers 6, Yankees 0

In Detroit, rookie Bruce Robbins combined with Jack Billingham on a six-hitter and Ron LeFlore and Lou Whitaker drove in two runs apiece to pace the Tigers' 6-0 victory over New York.

Rangers 4, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Bump Wills singled home Mickey Rivers in the ninth and Jim Kern recorded his 24th save as Texas downed Minnesota, 4-3.

Angels 6, Brewers 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Dan Ford drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single and Nolan Ryan pitched a four-hitter to lead California past Milwaukee, 6-3.

Royals 6, Mariners 2

In Seattle, rookie Craig Chamberlain (4-1) pitched his fourth complete game and John Wathan's double highlighted a four-run sixth as Kansas City downed the Mariners, 6-2

A's 4, White Sox 3

In Oakland, Calif., shortstop Harry Chappas booted a bases-loaded grounder by Jeff Newman in the 10th to give the A's a 4-3 victory over Chicago. Rick Langford (12-13) went the distance for his fifth straight triumph.

Italian Grand Prix

Ferraris in Sweep, Title for Scheckter

NZA, Italy, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Scheckter clinched the world g title here today when he d back into the lead on the lap and defeated Gilles Vil-e to win the Italian Formula Grand Prix. Both drove Fer-

y Regazzoni was third in a ms and Niki Lauda fourth in sham.

eckter took the lead at the of the race, but lost it on the d lap when he was passed by Arnoux in a turbocharged lt. Scheckter regained first when Arnoux's engine began power and from that point was a Ferrari parade with kter and Villeneuve unchal-i for the lead.

Engine Blows

ques Laffite, who had the best e of catching Scheckter for vorld driving championship, ained a steady third behind vo Ferraris through most of ce but saw his title chances rate when the engine of his racer gave out on the 42d

rio Andretti, last year's cham-driver, finished fifth in his Jean Pierre Jarier was sixth Tyrell and Carlos Reutemann enth in another Lotus.

s fantastic to win at Monza," kter said on the winner's stand as he sprayed the crowd with champagne. "And it's especially incredible for Ferrari that we came in first and second." It was the first victory by Ferrari, the Italian manufacturer, at Monza since 1975.

Season Continues

The victory gave Scheckter 51 championship points after 13 Grand Prix races this season and a lead in the standings no other driver can surpass in the remaining two races in Canada and the United States.

In driving to victory, Scheckter toured the 50 laps of the 3.6-mile Monza course, a total of 180.19 miles, in one hour 22 minutes and 22 hundredths of a second for an average speed of 131.84 mph.

Lafitte took the loss of his driving championship chances philosophically.

"I missed a shift going into the chicane and the engine over-revved and the valves broke," he said. "So you can say my chances for the championship disappeared because of my own fault."

Arnoux, whose Renault led from the second to 13th lap and appeared in a position to win the race because of its superior power, also was philosphical about going out with an engine failure.

"When I came out of the chicane the engine started losing power," he said. "Those things just happen."

ast Germans Dominate owing Championships

D, Yugoslavia, Sept. 9 (UPI) ast German oarsmen, going etter in the world rowing ionships this year, captured ld medals in eight events here

expected, only Alf and Frank n, Norway's double scullers, ing their title but pushed all ay by the Czechs, and Pertti inen, Finland's Olympic ion in the single sculls, ied a clean sweep.

ppinen, only sixth last year, ever really troubled and fin-more than two lengths clear est Germany's defending ion, Peter Michael Kolbe, in .7.

was a tough race but not as as some I have been in," said inn, who says he may retire he Olympics next year.

Off to a Bad Start

Hansen brothers, who also to retire after the Games in ow, suffered from a bad start nally wore down Zdanek Pec-d Viclav Vochoska of Czecho-ia and clocked 6:26.98 with t a four-second cushion.

e were going very well in the alf and that made it all so harder than last year when ere technically very good," Frank Hansen. "The Czechs a big surprise to us. It is a new nd will will have to watch out em next year."

the eights, the Soviet Union d into an early lead at the d attempt after the U.S. boat ort the first start with trou-ne rigging 90 meters down urse.

the East Germans moved at the halfway mark of the meter course and crossed the n 5:36.41, ahead of New Zea-which spurted past the Rus-in the closing stages.

e were surprised at how fast oviet boat went out," said the German coach, Johannes Wuyanz. "But although all the crews were tough, we reckoned the Russians would not last at that pace."

The East German coxless four, kept from a seventh consecutive victory by the Russians last year, made no mistake today and won the gold medal in 6:00.64 with a four-second advantage over Czechoslovakia and Britain.

In the coxed pairs, a photo-finish gave the East Germans the verdict and the gold medal over Czechoslovakia. The U.S. shell edged Yugoslavia for the bronze.

East Germany also won the quadruple sculls, the coxed four and the coxless pairs.

Including last weekend's women's races, East Germany dominated the championships with nine gold medals. The East Germans did not enter any lightweight crews because it is not an Olympic event and would earn them no gold medals.

Talks Ended

NIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 9 — John Ferguson, general ger of the National Hockey e's Winnipeg Jets, said that ations with the Chicago Hawks, who want to reac-Bobby Hull, have broken off.

College Scores

East

Bucknell 17, Dayton 7
Lafayette 41, Gettysburg 6
Lehigh 12, West Chester 7
Rutgers 28, Holy Cross 0
Temple 38, West Virginia 14

South

Alabama 38, Georgia Tech 6
Clemson 21, Furman 0
Florida St. 17, So. Miss. 14
Grambling 28, Morgan St. 18
Maryland 24, Villanova 20
Memphis St. 24, Miss. St. 13
North Carolina 28, South Carolina 6
N. Carolina St. 34, E. Carolina 20
Tulane 33, Stanford 10
Virginia 31, Richmond 0
VMI 7, William & Mary 3
Virginia Tech 15, Louisville 14
Wake Forest 30, Appalachian St. 21

Midwest

Drake 14, New Mexico St. 13
Indiana 38, Iowa 26
Michigan 48, Northwestern 7
Michigan St. 32, Illinois 16
Minnesota 24, Ohio U. 10
Missouri 45, San Diego St. 15
New Hampshire 24, Wayne St. 14
Ohio St. 21, Syracuse 8
Purdue 41, Wisconsin 20

Southwest

Baylor 28, Lamar 7
Brigham Young 38, Texas A&M 17
California 17, Arizona St. 9
New Mexico 35, Oregon St. 16
Oklahoma St. 25, N. Texas St. 7
USC 21, Texas Tech 7

West

Arizona 22, Washington St. 7
Houston 24, UCLA 16
Long Beach St. 9, Boise St. 7
North Dakota 28, Montana St. 16
Oregon 33, Colorado 19
Tulsa 24, Air Force 7
Utah 27, Hawaii 23
Utah St. 48, San Jose St. 48
Washington 38, Wyoming 2

Lyle Shoots 65 to Win European Open Golf by 7

TURNBERRY, Scotland, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Sandy Lyle of Britain birdied six of the first seven holes and shot a final-round 65 here today to defeat Dale Hayes of South Africa and Peter Townsend of Britain by seven strokes and win the European Open golf championship.

Lyle, 21, who will make his debut in the European Ryder Cup team later this week, destroyed the field over the 6,875-yard Turnberry course and finished with a 5-under-par aggragate of 275.

Hayes, who shot a 68 today, and Townsend, who carded 72, finished with 283.

Lyle, who won his first European tournaments earlier this season — the Jersey Open and Scandinavian Open — now takes over at the top of the European order of merit. Severiano Ballesteros of Spain is in second place.

Graham Leads in U.S.

SUTTON, Mass., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Lou Graham, bidding for his second title of the year, vaulted out of the pack yesterday with a 4-under-par 67 to take a two-stroke lead at the halfway point of the Pleasant Valley Classic.

Graham had four birdies, including three in a row, to stand at 135 — 7-under par — after 36 holes.

Al Geiberger, George Archer and Terry Diehl trailed Graham at 5-under-par 137. The final 36 holes of the rain-delayed tournament will be played today.

USC Beats Texas Tech to Open Season

LUBBOCK, Texas, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Flanker Dan Garcia made a diving, finger-tip catch for a 19-yard touchdown to open the second half and help Southern California defeat Texas Tech last night, 21-7, in the two college teams' opening football game.

USC, a favorite for the national championship, lost its All-America tailback, Charles White, with a bruised shoulder during its first scoring drive. The team was carried the rest of the game by fullback Marcus Allen and its huge offensive line.

Allen, who ran for 105 yards on 20 carries, scored the first Trojan touchdown on a 1-yard dive play in the first quarter. With a minute and a half left in the game, quarterback Paul McDonald hit Vic Rakhshani with a 1-yard pass for the final touchdown.

SMU 35, Rice 17

In Irving, Texas, Eric Dickerson, a freshman, rushed for 123 yards and scored three times in helping Southern Methodist rally from a 10-point deficit and defeat Rice, 35-17.

Dickerson scored on runs of 11 and 2 yards in the first half and 8 yards in the final quarter in the the first Southwest Conference game played at Texas Stadium, home of the Dallas Cowboys.

Houston 24, UCLA 16

In Los Angeles, Delrick Brown ran for one touchdown, passed for another and set up Houston's third touchdown with a 67-yard run to lead the Cougars to a 24-16 comeback victory over UCLA.

California 17, Arizona St. 9

In Tempe, Ariz., quarterback Rich Campbell, picking apart Arizona State's inexperienced secondary with his passing, carried California to a 17-9 Pacific 10 Conference victory. Campbell, a junior who is threatening Cal's career passing mark, completed 23 of 30 passes for 271 yards.

Oregon 33, Colorado 19

In Boulder, Colo., quarterback Reggie Ogburn rushed for 108 yards and passed for 168, including a touchdown, to lead Oregon to a 33-19 victory over Colorado and spoil Chuck Fairbanks' return to college coaching. It was Fairbanks' first game as head coach at Colorado since he quit the New England Patriots of the National Football League last winter.

Alabama 30, Georgia Tech 6

In Atlanta, quarterback Steadman Shealy ran for 82 yards, including an 11-yard touchdown jaunt, and completed 9 of 11 passes to lead Alabama to a 30-6 victory over Georgia Tech in the first meeting between the two schools in 15 years.

Michigan 49, Northwestern 7

In Ann Arbor, Mich., junior quarterback B.J. Dickey, sophomore tailback Butch Woolfolk and freshman wide receiver Anthony Carter scored two touchdowns apiece to help Michigan crush Northwestern, 49-7. Michigan's veteran defense did not allow Northwestern to cross midfield until the fourth quarter.

Ohio State 31, Syracuse 8

In Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State scored three of the first four times it had the ball to present its new head coach, Earle Bruce, with a 31-8 victory over Syracuse.

Purdue 41, Wisconsin 20

In West Lafayette, Ind., junior quarterback Mark Herrmann threw four touchdown passes, two each to Raymond Smith and Dave Young, to lead Purdue to a 41-20 rout of Wisconsin. Herrmann, who hopes to take the Boilermakers to the Rose Bowl, opened his bid for national honors by completing 20 of 26 passes for 291 yards and no interceptions.

Maryland 24, Villanova 20

In College Park, Md., sophomore running back Charlie Wysocki ran for 161 yards and 3 touchdowns, including the game-winning score with 54 seconds to play, to lead Maryland to a 24-20 victory over Villanova.

More Sports On Page 9

Star Discus Thrower Banned by Norway

OSLO, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The Norwegian Sports Federation has banned discus thrower Knut Hjeltne, fourth in the recent World Cup competition, and two other Norwegian athletes from all national and international events for the next six months because of alcohol misuse.

The federation refused to discuss the offenses, but said the incident took place at a track meet in Amsterdam earlier this year. The other banned athletes were discus thrower Svein Inge Walvik and shot putter Bjorn Bang Andersen.

Twins Ready for Series

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, has authorized the Minnesota Twins to print tickets for the American League playoffs and the World Series. Other American League teams that have been told to prepare tickets are the Baltimore Orioles, California Angels and Kansas City Royals.

Whitecaps Edge Rowdies For NASL Championship

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Trevor Whymark scored two goals here yesterday as the Vancouver Whitecaps cut through the tentative and confused defense of the Tampa Bay Rowdies for a 2-1 victory in the North American Soccer League championship, the Soccer Bowl.

It was the first league championship for Vancouver, a club in its sixth year in the league and heavily populated with English players. The Rowdies, who were losers in last year's Soccer Bowl, were looking for their second league crown — the first coming in 1975.

The Whitecaps, disciplined and well-composed, capitalized on Tampa Bay's uncharacteristically shaky defense. With Tampa Bay fortunate to be tied, 1-1, at the half, Vancouver sealed the victory early after intermission on Whymark's second goal of the game.

Whymark, an English international player, had 10 goals and two assists during the regular season. His two goals yesterday took much of the attention away from Tampa Bay's heralded scoring pair, Oscar Fabbiani and Rodney Marsh.

Whymark's first goal came at 12:37 and gave the Whitecaps a 1-0 lead.

Tampa Bay, which had a first-half goal from Jan Van Der Veen, let loose with a furious attack in the final minutes in hopes of sending the game into sudden death. Its best opportunities came with 11½ minutes to go when Marsh, playing in his last official game before retirment, had a shot from close range blocked by Vancouver's goalkeeper, Phil Parkes. With 3:17 remaining, Parkes stopped a header from point blank by Fabbiani.

The game was played before a relatively subdued crowd of 50,699 at Giants Stadium here.

Spectacular Bid Takes Marlboro

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT) — With Affirmed out of the race, Spectacular Bid dominated an all-star cast of six yesterday in the Marlboro Cup Handicap at Belmont Park.

The 3-year-old Hawksworth Farm colt, ridden by Willie Shoemaker, won by five lengths as a 1-2 favorite in a time of 1:46 3-5. General Assembly was second, 1¼ lengths ahead of Coastal, with Cox's Ridge fourth. Text and Star de Naskra rounded out the field.

Affirmed, last season's Triple Crown winner and horse of the year, was assigned high weight of 133 pounds for the Marlboro. But the 4-year-old Harbor View Farm colt stayed in the barn because his trainer, Laz Barrera, and his owners, Lou and Patrice Wolfson, objected to the weight assignments.

Spectacular Bid carried 124 pounds, spotting his five rivals 2 to 11 pounds.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Recalled Donny Boitano, pitcher, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT PISTONS—Signed Truman Claytor, guard, to a multi-year, "make-good" contract. Added Alan Hardy, forward, and Stan Joslin and Anthony Murray, guards, to their rookie free agent camp roster.

INDIANA PACERS—Signed Tony Zeno, forward, to a multi-year contract.

KANSAS CITY KINGS—Signed Reginald King, forward, to a multi-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT RED WINGS—Claimed Tom Webster, on waivers from the Hartford Whalers.

Observer

The Puerile Wars

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Among treasures recently uncovered by Italian workmen excavating for a new discotheque in Rome is an essay entitled "How I Spent My Summer Vacation" written by Julius Caesar at the start of his junior year in Cato the Elder High School. At the request of the Italian government and the classics faculty of Oxford University, I have translated it from the Latin into English. The text reads as follows:

Baker

These things thus being so which also, from the nones to the ides, the impediments having been abandoned, Caesar constituted on the rostrum to exhort his comrades to joy. "No more lessons, no more parchment scrolls, no more teacher's dirty looks," Caesar hortated.

Ten days having subsided, of which the maximum was the first Sunday, Caesar, of whom the parents having to a villa in Capri passed from the injurious sun of Rome to that lambent insular quiescence. Which, therefore. Caesar gave himself illicit custody of his father's chariot and hied it through the Roman routes and streets in quest of frumentum.

* * *

Between those all which conjoined with Caesar in the paternal chariot, thus to harass the maximally beautiful feminine youth of the city were Cassius and Marc Antony.

Brutus noble was superior to the omnibus, however, of others between Caesar's cohorts. That one opposed his stance to the puerile search for frumentum, stating which things thusly: primary, that harassings of femininity from a moving chariot and ejectings of empty wine jugs had not been predicted by the Cumae Sibyl. Fourthly, that Caesar was a reckless driver which would wreak ire, not only of the gods, but also of Caesar's father.

The which made much risibility itself between Cassius, Marc Antony and Caesar. "Friends, Romans, countrymen," said Brutus, "evince respect to the public thing unless you will have forgotten to obviate too long our patience, O Catiline."

These things having been exhorted, Marc Antony asked Caesar to lend him his ear and declared into it. "Brutus is a sissy. For two denariuses I'd whip his gluteus maximus."

Caesar's ear whence, by forced march, having been manumitted to Cassius, this one, his lips having been juxtaposed to the lobe, uttered, "Brutus thinks too much about the public thing. Such schoolboys are stuffy."

Twelve nights having marched, Caesar and his amiables having collected a six-pack of Falernian wine and three frumentums from South Tiber Girls' Latin School, these made strategems to effectuate nocturnal sport on Capitoline Hill.

* * *

To which speeding full of equitation, the chariot encountered an opposing chariot adjoined in much agitation, having debauched from the superior route without attention to the whiffle-tree connection.

After brusque externalization from Caesar's chariot in a shower of frumentum, Caesar, Cassius and Marc Antony, their wounds being inferior, hurled themselves furioso with epithet upon the two passengers of the intersecting chariot shattered in regard to the right wheel.

"Tacit your puerile abuse," said the younger of those there two. "You are speaking to Cato the Younger and this one here of us too is Pliny the Elder."

By high fortune joined the dispute Cicero, having been awakened from his oration by the crash.

"How long, O Julius, will you continue to abut our patience?" asked Cicero. Then was Caesar full of dolor, by which he made the oath to work hard all summer and respect the public thing, whomever would Cicero lend him the money to repair the two ruinous chariots before his father got back from Capri.

"I shall make it thus to be so which," said Cicero, "because of the respect I support for your old genitor."

Thus came Caesar to toil his summer vacation in labored makings and to ponder the glory of the public thing, of what the which is such that there is no posse to improve it, although Caesar is determined to study hard this year so he can grow up and improve it anyhow, whichever is of what.

The Decline of the Good Cuppa

Or Why the Russians Get the Best Darjeeling Tea

By Tyler Marshall

CALCUTTA — The ability to recognize a good wine is a social plus, but few Americans have bothered to learn much concerning tea.

Tea tasters in Calcutta, one of the world's largest tea markets, say that the U.S. tea drinker knows almost nothing about tea. When it comes to tea, they say, the American palate is distinctively dormant.

According to industry statistics, between 7 and 8 percent of world production, which totals more than a million tons a year, is consumed in the United States. Brokers, buyers and sellers in Calcutta do not like to say so for the record, but very little of this is high-quality tea.

"The standards for importing tea into the U.S. are ridiculously low," one knowledgeable source said.

A major broker blamed advertising for perverting America's taste in tea.

"In recent years," he said, "any taste claim in advertising is linked to additives like mint, lemon or lime, low-calorie or fruit-flavored gimmicks have little to do with quality tea."

Rise of the Tea Bag

The American wins few points for his appreciation of finer teas, but he is far from being alone. In fact, as world tea consumption has increased steadily over the last two decades, the desire for quality has declined, industry sources said.

In Britain, where a generation ago many would demand their tea by region and even the time of year it was picked — the late spring teas of northern India are considered the best — two of every three cups today are made with a tea bag, usually containing a low-quality product.

"It is part of the democratization of the drink," a broker said. "The more people you get drinking it, the lower the standard of quality becomes. It happened with wine and it's happening with tea."

It is the Russians who purchase the bulk of India's top-quality Darjeeling teas, which take their name from the mountain district of northeast India where they are grown.

One reason for the Russians' champagne taste in tea is their massive holdings in Indian currency.

"They have to spend the money on something," a broker said.

While an average tea will sell at auction in Calcutta for between $1.75 and $2.50 per kilogram, the best Darjeeling teas have fetched as high as $60 per kilogram, according to B.K. Goswami, chairman of the Indian Tea Board.

"But that is like the $60 bottle of wine," he said. "It doesn't happen every day."

Aside from what the Soviet Union buys, the bulk of India's higher-quality tea goes to Iran and other Gulf countries.

"In the old world," one buyer said, "there is still time to brew tea."

In Iran, for example, it is still common to show a guest the dry tea leaves so that he can admire their quality, the buyer said.

Although not widely appreciated or understood in the West, the subtleties of determining the quality of tea are as sophisticated in their own way as those for rating good wine. The quality of the tea bush, its age, the soil it is grown in, the weather and altitude of the region — all play an important part in determining quality and price.

For example, many attribute the unique flavor of Darjeeling tea to the area's altitude — 6,000 feet — and clear Himalayan air. But how the leaf is treated on the way from bush to cup is also of vital importance.

The training of tea tasters, who ultimately determine the quality and price of a tea, takes years. Many fail to make the grade.

In the Calcutta Tea Traders Association Digest, nearly 200 words are used to define the appearance, smell and taste of tea. In the tasters' parlance, a tea can taste soft or brassy. It can look whiskery or knobbly and smell chesty or cheesy.

To produce black tea, the freshly picked leaf is pressed or "rolled." This begins the process known in the trade as fermentation, but which actually is an oxidation and condensation of the acids in the leaf that provide the tea's flavor.

When fermentation has reached its peak, the process is arrested by passing the leaf through an oven at 200 to 250 degrees. This is called "firing," and it gives the black tea its color. The tea is then sifted and sorted for the market.

For green tea, the goal is exactly the opposite, to prevent any fermentation at all.

Unlike coffee, which is often roasted at locations thousands of miles from where it is grown, tea is almost always processed at the planting site and then shipped in special wooden chests.

Because tea is a great absorber, it is especially sensitive and easily contaminated by strong smells.

"If it is stored next to some rotting fruit, it will pick up that taint," a taster with a major Calcutta broker said. "Any moisture will also affect the taste."

Even the special chests sometimes contribute to the contamination. Teas are devalued for being "chesty," an expression used to describe the smell and taste picked up from improperly seasoned panels in the wooden storage chests. Inferior glue used in the chest's construction gives tea a "cheesy" taste.

One of the most complimentary descriptions of a tea's taste is "brisk." This is the quality that water from a mountain stream has, a taster said. Lake water does not have it.

Brightness, the amount of light reflected from the top of the cup to the eye, is a visual plus.

Because a tea is usually judged by comparing it to similar types of tea harvested in previous months or years, much of the tea taster's apprenticeship is spent building up a background he can use in future years.

1,000 Tastes

One taster estimates that on a busy day he samples 900 to 1,000 varieties of tea.

For a taster to build up enough knowledge to work on his own takes up to five years. Even senior tasters are tested periodically, using only liquid teas and no dry leaves.

"Some tastes are easy to pick up, but others, like a smoky taint, which is considered undesirable, require years of practice," one taster said.

Tasters need an encyclopedic knowledge of the product as well as an awareness of market trends.

Ironically, though, the high standards of tea tasters are rarely adopted by tea-drinking public. And, reflecting the tendencies of the markets they serve, major multinational buyers have become increasingly price conscious rather than quality conscious.

"It is a well-established trend that more people are accepting lower quality," one buyer admitted. "The market reflects this."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Miss America for 198 Overcame Handicaps

Cheryl Prewitt

Miss Mississippi, Cheryl Prewitt, a brunette who was told 11 years ago that she would never walk again, was crowned Miss America 1980 on Saturday. Miss Prewitt, 22, of Ackerman, Miss., is a recent graduate of Mississippi State University who hopes to earn her doctorate in music and then perform professionally. Miss Prewitt raised her hands to her eyes and cried when master of ceremonies Bert Parks announced her name in Convention Hall on the Boardwalk. "Thank you, thank you," said the 5-7, 110-pound beauty before Miss America 1979, Kylene Barker of Virginia, crowned her as the 52nd Miss America. Miss Prewitt was injured in an automobile accident at age 11 that crushed her left leg. Doctors told her that she would never walk again. But she said she walked by "a miracle of God." She said that she saw her shortened left leg grow two inches instantaneously at a revival meeting several years later. Miss America receives a $20,000 scholarship and can expect to earn more than $50,000 in personal appearance bookings during her reign. She may take her scholarship in cash. First runner-up in the pageant was Miss Ohio, Tana Kay Carll.

* * *

Rummaging about in the back reaches of the library at the University of Illinois in Chicago, George Hendrick, a professor of English, came upon what must be considered rare treasure — a couple of 19th-century photographs of Henry David Thoreau. The mystic of Walden Pond liked to keep to himself and, although there are a number of sketches and paintings of his likeness, photographs are rare. The transcendentalist philosopher "was said to be ugly as sin, with great staring eyes," said Hendrick. "The photographs confirm this."

* * *

To note the fact that Beverly Sills has just begun her first season as general director of the New York City Opera, Mayor Edward Koch invited her to City Hall Friday and gave her the key to the city. "Artists on the road get a lot of keys to cities, but the one to one's own city is something very special," said Miss Sills, 50, who has announced that she intends to retire as a singer next year. Koch, while never a singer, was fairly lyrical in his praise for Miss Sills. "I can't think of any artist who is more deserving of tribute from the city than Beverly Sills," he "She is one of the most fabu gifted singers to appear over centuries of grand opera, an born 'Bubbles' Silverman — else but in Brooklyn." Also s the opera star's praises was Godfrey, who recalled that a tifully proportioned" Miss appeared 32 years ago on "Talent Scouts" radio pr "She went by the name of Lynne because she was unde tract to somebody at the tim said. "She got the name out back of the $2.95 dress she w

* * *

New York City police ha nied that they gave prefe treatment to David Kenned 24-year-old son of the late Robert Kennedy, after he a was mugged in a Harlem hot week. A spokesman denied a York Post report that Kenned given special treatment, aft the police did send a high-ra official to the scene because prominence of the Kennedy fa The Post and the New York News have reported that Ke was at the hotel seeking drug quoted unnamed friends as s he was fighting a losing against drug addiction. The K dy family has not publicly mented on the incident at the or on the newspaper reports Daily News quoted police of as saying Kennedy was a fre visitor to the hotel, which w scribed as a "drug-drop."

—SAMUEL JUS

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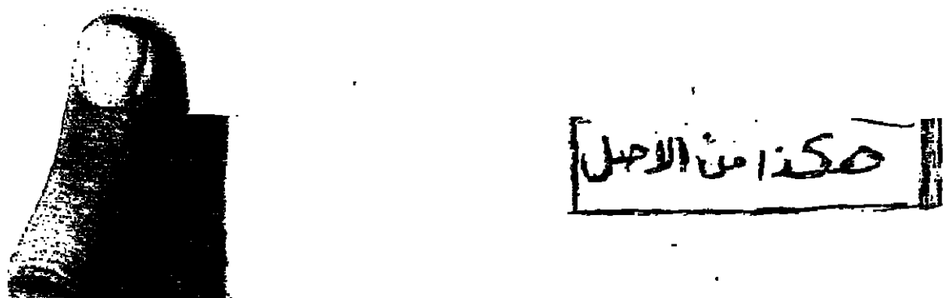
assistance internationale en recrutement
132, avenue de Villiers - 75017 PARIS.

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